

Automobiling	Page 13	New Contraband Transportation Foreseen	6	brought the conviction to many of the
California Road Work		Americans on Torpedoed British	9	President's friends that the time may
Motorisms		Steamers	9	be drawing near when it may behoove
Business and Finance	Pages 22-23	Ontario Rural Betterment Plans	9	the United States to take its place in
Stock Market Quotations		Schools May Reduce Living Cost	19	the general group of democratic na-
Financial Review of the Week		Civil Servants to Be Soldiers	19	tions as opposed to the other group
Produce News		Saws of the Water Front	22	of tyrants. In no sense is this pre-
Activity in United States Trade		The Real Estate Market	22	sented as a policy of the President
Stock Market Opinions		Patents Granted New England In-	21	but it is the serious thought of many
Dividends Declared		ventors		close to him.
Weather Report		Illustrations—		
Editorials	Page 28	Map of St. Quentin-Cambrai Line	1	It may be said that the speech of
"The New Nation"		St. Thomas Virgin Islands	1	the German Chancellor has had no
The Business Situation Reviewed		Map of New Russian Railway	1	effect whatever upon this Govern-
Attitude of Mexico		The Duma in Session	3	ment. The vast enterprises of natural
In Days of War		Paris, France	15	defense, not lightly or hastily con-
Notes and Comments		Capt. W. N. Ormroy of Brown	20	templated and undertaken, will be
		In Milwaukee Wis.	20	carried to their completion. Nothing
		Fashion Design	28	save the utter abandonment by Ger-
European War		Music	Pages 16-17	many of the policy of unrestricted submarine
"China President Favored Break"	1	Columbia University Season of Opera		warfare will cause any alteration of
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Plot	1	Musical in Philadelphia, Philadelphia,		led to the breaking off of relations.
Official War Reports	1	St. Louis, Indianapolis.		The implication in the Chancellor's
Position in France	1	Boston Concerts and Recitals		speech that the United States is seek-
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Espionage Plan on Spanish Coasts	3	Politics: Local—		people of the United States know,
Allied Shipping Losses	3	Tuesday's Constitutional Convention		if Germany will not admit it, that no
Lord Robert Cecil Replies to Chan-	10	Primary	5	in the history of the world, from the
lor		Special Articles—		Lusitania down through the wreck-
Fashions and the Household	Page 26	Food Supply Items	15	strewn seas to the present, has the
The Coat-Frock Claims Attention		Paris and Its Perpetual Charm	16	rule of a nation manifested more
Woman and the Arts and Crafts		Prof. Harrower on Greek Vase Paint-	17	patience in the face of savagery, atro-
General News—		Public Editors	18	city and piracy, or sought by more di-
Pacifists Suddenly Change to War		People in the News	18	plomatic devices and appeals to de-
Financiers		The Shattering of a Dream	21	gency and humanity, to keep his peo-
Democrats to Control House of Con-		Sporting	Page 20	ple out of war than has President
gress		Brown University Baseball		Wilson in the past two years.
Menace Seen in Publicity for Govern-		Chicago Wins Gymnastic Title		While the situation does not admit
ment Plans	1	Fale Open Baseball Season		of speculation, and opinions, until the
Scottish Terrance Plans	1	Theatres	Page 17	President's acts, must be confined to
Immigration to United States After		Benefit for Actors' Fund		the logic of events and his past utter-
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## IMPORTANCE TO RUSSIA OF THE ARCTIC RAILWAY

Line Which Connects Petrograd With Point in Northern Provinces Is of More Than Military Value to the Country

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Very frequently before the war the future of the harbor of Alexandrovsk was discussed. This coast is open to traffic all the year round, and it was realized that it would provide a winter outlet in the Arctic Ocean from the Northern Provinces of Russia. If this harbor had been connected by rail with Petrograd before the war, matters would have been different; as it happened, however, until the end of 1916, Russia was cut off from the rest of Europe, except for such traffic as could enter the country via Vladivostok or Archangel, and a certain amount sent in transit through Scandinavia. A railway was already in existence before the war from Petrograd to Petrosavodsk on the western shore of Lake Onega, and the gigantic task of connecting Petrosavodsk with the northern coast of the Kola Peninsula was completed between March, 1915, and November, 1916; the total length of the railway being over 1000 kilometers. The director of the work, Mr. Gorjatchkovski, was interviewed by the editor of the Norwegian paper Tidens Tegn, at Petrograd, in January, and gave the following information:

The railway is in three sections, the first of which runs from Petrosavodsk to Soroka at the southwestern point of the White Sea. This section is about 300 kilometers in length, and was completed between March, 1915, and December, 1915. The next section of some 380 kilometers turned out to be the most difficult part of the railway. It runs along the western shore of the White Sea to Kandalaxa, and the remaining portion from Kandalaxa to the Arctic Ocean runs through country which is less flat than the rest, nevertheless it did not present so many difficulties as was anticipated, as in most cases it was possible to follow the valleys.

Strictly speaking the railway's terminus on the Arctic Ocean is neither Alexandrovsk, which is situated near the mouth, nor Kola, which is further inland on the arm of the Arctic Ocean which stretches southward some distance into the peninsula. The railway terminus is between these two places and is an entirely new town which will be known as Romanov, after the former Russian ruling dynasty. Mr. Gorjatchkovski stated that this place would always be open to traffic all the year round, and that the largest vessel could enter the harbor. A complete scheme for town planning, quays and harbor railway sidings had been worked out, he stated, part of the town had been built and half the quays were finished and were being used. The town was well sheltered by hills on both sides of the estuary.

As already mentioned, Mr. Gorjatchkovski continued, the section of the railway from Petrosavodsk to Soroka was finished at the end of 1915, the second section to Kandalaxa was commenced the end of September 1915 and finished in November 1916, whilst the third and most northerly part of the railway was built between June 1915 and April 1916. The first through train from Petrograd to Romanov ran in November 1916, and now the whole railway is being utilized to its utmost capacity, but only for Government traffic. The line has been built as a permanent railway on the Russian broad gauge system; and though no doubt many improvements and repairs will be necessary, it is not anticipated that the traffic will at any time be interrupted. Very great difficulties were encountered in building the line. In the first place the engineering facilities of Russia are very limited, and at times like the present they are strained to their utmost by other work. The line was to be built through vast stretches of country without roads and without population. Material had therefore to be imported in very large quantities to Kola; 70,000 men were continually employed and not only had all materials to be brought up for the construction of the railway, but all the needs of this vast army of workmen had to be provided for. In normal circumstances the permanent way and the sleepers have to be laid first and the rails last, but in this case a temporary line had to be laid along the projected permanent line so that provisions, materials, engines, etc., might be brought up. In many cases the line had to be laid through stretches of morass, so that the winter was a good friend in so far as it enabled the temporary railway to be laid on the hard earth, and during several months it could be laid on the ice of rivers and lakes.

As illustrating the difficulties of transport it may be mentioned that several thousand Russian workmen, who were needed for work on the most northerly part of the railway, had to be brought there via Haparanda in Sweden and Narvik in Norway, and then by steamer to Romanov. In addition to employing Russian workmen, many were brought from Russia's Asiatic possessions, in this way performing their military service. Thirty thousand German and Austrian prisoners of war and 9000 Chinamen were employed, and everything was done to enable this cosmopolitan crowd of people to live in the way which best suited their national prejudices. Thus, the Chinese received all their supplies from China. The



New railway which has been completed since the war began runs from Petrosavodsk to Soroka on southwestern shore of White Sea, thence to Kandalaxa, and from there to Romanov. Linked up with the line to Petrograd it gives Russia access to a winter outlet on the Arctic Ocean.

Muhammadans had some trouble when employed in the Land of the Midnight Sun, on account of their custom of not eating their chief meal until after sunset. No less than 20,000 herds of cattle were brought from Siberia, in addition to large quantities of meat from the United States, and 8000 horses were also brought for work on the railway.

Mr. Gorjatchkovski related how the Russian workmen carried out their duties with the idea that they were engaged upon a national task. The prisoners of war also, he said, did good work. They were strong men, specially selected, and received the same food and treatment as the Russians. They were also paid wages, and those who were working on the piece-work system could earn up to 4 rubles a day with everything found. They have now been transferred to work on other railways, and will have saved a substantial sum before the war is finished.

It is a mistake, Mr. Gorjatchkovski said, to look upon the railway as only of military importance. It traverses districts with great possibilities, rich in forests, and possessing that which is lacking in other parts of Russia, and which will play such an important part in future, viz., water power. It is also likely to be an important outlet for the Siberian exports. A railway to connect it with the Siberian Railway system has been planned, and this not as a distant possibility, but to be commenced next year. So far Siberian exports, during winter, have found their outlet via Libau. The distance to Romanov is, however, shorter by 300 kilometers; and not only so, but the journey by sea from Romanov to New York takes one day less than that from Libau.

As is well known a great deal of fear has been expressed from time to time as to Russian designs upon the most northerly part of Norway. It cannot, however, be said that the Norwegian people, as a whole, take much account of this. The relations between the two countries are traditionally good, and this new railway in providing an ice-free outlet for Russian trade will do still more to banish old fears.

### WELSH FLAG DAY

LONDON, England.—It may safely be asserted that the Welsh flag has never floated over Downing Street before March 1, 1917. In fact the first Minister of the Crown has never been claimed by the Principality as one of her sons since the days of the revolution, which cost the Stuarts their throne. St. David's day, the day consecrated to Welshmen, was celebrated this year in a manner befitting the occasion by a matinee, the proceeds of which were devoted to providing comforts for the Welsh troops. The matinee in which numerous public favorites in the theatrical world took their share proved from every point of view a great success. The attendance was all that was desirable and the collection was up to the highest expectations. The occasion was marred only by one disappointment. The Prime Minister, who was to have been present, and who certainly would have been called upon to speak, was engaged upon an important war council, and to his own regret, as well as to that of the public, could not even find the time to send a message of greeting. The occasion was also celebrated by a street collection, in which some wounded Welsh soldiers took part; this familiar feature of the streets during the past two years differed from most similar functions by the sale of daffodils as representing the national emblem, so that many people were to be seen with daffodils in their button-holes.

### GERMAN U-BOAT SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—An account has been furnished to the German press of the German U-boat school, which was established by the Admiralty on Oct. 1, 1910, and through which all submarine crews first have to pass before making a first-hand acquaintance with one of the U-boats themselves. Here all the workings and fittings of a submarine are studied in detail, and each volunteer is enabled to obtain that minute knowledge of the mechanism which is necessary in view of the fact that every individual member of a submarine crew is of the greatest importance, and must be thoroughly familiar with all the varied and delicate appliances which constitute the equipment of his vessel. Not until volunteers have passed the school tests are they given practice on an actual submarine.

## EMPHASIS LAID ON NEED FOR ALLIED VICTORY

Essential in Interests of Civilization and Democratic Progress, Says Mr. Henderson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SWANSEA, Wales.—Speaking at a recent meeting at Swansea, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., said that while the people of Great Britain had every reason to be hopeful they had the greater reason to maintain to the very end that determination by which alone the victory could be secured. The more protracted this war became the more clearly was it indicated that in the interests of civilization, democratic progress, and social development it became more and more essential that victory should follow the efforts of the Allied cause.

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said he was one of those who believed that a drawn game would be no other than a defeat. Either a defeat or a draw, he maintained, must be a positive menace to the future of the world's liberties. A most critical point in the history of the war had been reached. He would not say they were yet within touch of the climax, but the climax could not be very much longer delayed, and in order that they might be prepared for that climax it was essential that they should examine the position and satisfy themselves that just when the climax had to be reached nothing should be wanting on their part to contribute to their satisfaction, but to the satisfaction of their allies. The last thing the Government were prepared to do, he declared, whether men and women were secured by the voluntary effort or by compulsion, was to allow either their armies in the field or their supply of munitions to go below what they believed to be an absolutely essential minimum. Germany had been able to add something like 160,000 men to her armies by dealing with her civil population and enslaving those of conquered territories.

Mr. Henderson then went on to emphasize the need of the necessary drafts being regularly provided to keep the British fighting line intact. On the subject of Germany's submarine campaign he declared the last few weeks had revolutionized the position. I am not going to imply, he continued, that we have lost our position on the seas. I do not entertain any such notion. But we have had a surprising development, and the enemy is probably playing his last card. The naval authorities are dealing with it strenuously and effectively, but we are not going to leave anything to chance. We must continue our command of the seas, upon which everything else depends, not only for ourselves and our allies, but for many of the neutrals.

Turning to the question of agriculture, Mr. Henderson said that if the farmer under the new conditions did not get the best out of his land, then he hoped the next thing would be that they took control of the farmer and saw that they did get it. There were, he said, many thousands of men engaged in less essential trades. He considered that with proper organization a fairly good percentage could be spared in the present great emergency, and the sooner some of those men were placed at the disposal of the community, he thought, the better it would be for all concerned. In conclusion, Mr. Henderson said the news during the past few days must have filled every man and woman with the greatest possible encouragement. Great as had been the achievements of the British Army, he thought they were going to render even more glorious service in the days immediately ahead. If they would give them support it must be by the display of courage and determination, by the maintenance of that magnificent unity which characterized the whole population. If that be forthcoming, he declared, in my judgment we are destined to win a peace—not by spurious negotiation resulting in a dishonorable peace, but a peace by victory, for ideals which are as high as I rejoice to think they are imperishable.

SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS. Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Viscount Milner has appointed Captain the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M. P., to be his parliamentary private secretary (unpaid), and Mr. J. S. Arwright to be an assistant private secretary (unpaid).

## UNITED STATES QUESTIONED ON IMMIGRATION

National Chamber of Commerce Concludes That Tide Will Reach a Considerable Height Soon After the War Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While it may be some time after the war before the tide of incoming immigration reaches any such volume as that during the few years preceding the war, it is evident that immigration will be immediately resumed in considerable numbers, requiring much the same attention in character if not in degree as that given in the past.

This is the conclusion reached by the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as the result of a questionnaire representing the views of at least 2,000,000 of the alien-born population of the United States.

The committee also finds that while there will be a small exodus of alien-born or alien-derived population at the close of the war to dwell permanently abroad and reestablish shattered homes, manage inherited property, or otherwise, there will be a very large exodus of these going temporarily themselves to put in shape the property of their relatives or to look after and temporarily care for distressed relatives. The length of time this large number will remain abroad, however, would seem to be comparatively short.

The committee proposes that at the end of the war an international conference on naturalization be called to meet at Washington, to formulate a general naturalization law, which should be proposed to all the countries as the basis of new naturalization treaties.

By arrangement with the committee, railroad passenger soliciting agents throughout the United States sent the questionnaires to their division, traveling and city passenger agents and other representatives who are in daily association with the foreign exchange bankers, the editors of foreign language newspapers, the subagents of the steamship companies, and others engaged in arranging transportation of the alien-born from and to Europe, and otherwise closely acquainted with their interests. The committee received 934 replies.

Question A—Are immigrants in America saving money to bring over aliens? The replies of 71.6 per cent indicate that savings are being accumulated in considerable volume for this purpose, while 28.4 per cent report that among the people they are in touch with there is no movement in this direction.

Question B—Does personal correspondence from Europe indicate a movement to this country? Replies of 52.4 per cent indicate that it will be large and 47.6 per cent that it will be small.

Question C—Will such immigration as does come be from the farms or from the factories? Replies indicate that 69.8 per cent of the immigration will be from the farms and 30.2 per cent from the factories.

Question D—After the war is over, will there be any considerable emigration from this country to Europe to live permanently? Of the replies, 21.8 per cent report that there will be a large emigration to live permanently; 78.2 per cent report that it will be small.

Question E—How great will the movement of those going back to Europe temporarily after the war be, who will return after a short visit? Of the replies, 57.5 per cent report that it will be large; 42.5 per cent that it will be small.

"If restrictive laws are passed by the various foreign governments," says the report, "complications will at once arise concerning the legal status of our naturalized citizens in Europe, those who go over on a visit, etc. Our Government will find it necessary to make careful consideration of the status of our naturalized citizens and the existing laws and treaties affecting this situation. A survey of our treaties with the nations, and of the specific laws of the various countries affecting citizenship, naturalization in another country, military service and emigration leads to the conclusion that American citizenship carries very little protection abroad, and that the rights of naturalized American citizens (as such) in the country of their birth are practically nonexistent.

"It is a grave international situation, and will be an immediate problem for the United States. This country will never be in a better position than it is now, and will be at the end of the war, to enforce its conception of the uniform value of American citizenship upon other nations and to insist that the ratification of this conception be made a preliminary condition to commercial or consular treaties of any kind."

Planning to Go Back. Europeans in United States Hope to Return and Own Land.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That no less than 4,000,000 persons in the United States are planning to go back to Europe as soon as the war is over—according to investigations recently conducted by him and from information that has come to him—was a statement made by Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, who is an authority on industrial and economic condi-

tions in Europe and America, in an address here on March 23.

The reason for this emigration of peoples of various European nationalities, according to Mr. Howe, is related to one of the most important results of the war, that of the forced breaking up of the vast private landed estates. The opening of these estates, he said, which is now going on in Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany, is brought about by the necessity of producing food and wealth rapidly; and these immigrants who are preparing to return to their old homes already know that this process of freeing the land will be continued after the war.

"And they are going back, many of them, for the reason given me by a Hungarian, who said: 'Here I am a rag picker, and my children are the children of a rag picker; at home I can own some land and be independent.' And hard as the conditions of many of these immigrants have been in this country—we have made them serve us in the mines, the mills, the slaughter houses and other depressing capacities—they have absorbed enough of democratic idealism to make their return exceedingly unsafe for the old order in Europe."

Speaking further of some of the little talked of causes of the war and some of its inevitable results, the speaker said that one of the prime causes of the conflict was land monopoly. The men who controlled the destinies of the nations did so, he said, because they controlled the wealth, and they controlled the wealth because they controlled the source of the wealth—the land. And as the people are coming to see this clearer and clearer every day, the solution of the land question is going to be one of the big events of the postwar era. In fact the process of freeing the land is already going on.

## JEWS IN FAVOR OF ALLIES, SAYS OSCAR STRAUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the sentiment of the representative Jews in the United States has from the outset of the war been overwhelmingly pro-Ally, is stated by Oscar Straus in a letter to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, and M. Jusseland, French Ambassador.

"Now that the magnificent uprising of democracy in Russia appears to have opened a new and glorious future for that country," writes Mr. Straus, "with equal rights for the oppressed nationalities, Jewish sentiment in America in favor of the Allied cause may be safely counted upon to become almost unanimous."

Mr. Straus wrote the letter because many of his friends of the Jewish faith in this country had been deeply concerned over what they were informed was a widely prevalent impression in England and France that the sympathies of the Jews of America had been in a preponderant degree with Germany against the Allies.

### SPANDAU BUILDING OPERATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—To meet the scarcity of dwellings the local authorities at Spandau have built an entirely new town to accommodate some 5000 families, at a total cost of 7,000,000 marks. Of this sum one-tenth, 700,000 marks, was spent on buying the land. The making of roads and streets, including the laying of drains, gas and water and electric light mains cost nearly 120,000 marks. Another 400,000 marks was expended in the erection of churches and schools and official buildings. The apartment buildings and single houses cost from 6000 to 20,000 marks each. Every apartment, down to the smallest, has its own garden of about 150 square yards, planted and laid out.

### GERMAN SHOE PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—With a view to mitigating the difficulties now experienced by the poorer classes in obtaining footwear, the municipality of Mannheim has placed a large sum at the disposal of the local "clothing bureau" to enable it to order "war boots" direct from the factory, and to sell them to the poorer population at moderate prices.

### ROAD SIGNS TO COME DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. TORONTO, Ont.—The York County Good Roads Commissioners have directed Engineer E. A. James to remove from all roads under their control all signs and advertising matter of any nature whatsoever. Similar action has been taken in Wentworth, and other counties have signified their intention of carrying out the same procedure.

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## ARGENTINE ARMY OFFICER INVENTS NEW OIL PROCESS

Tests of Distillation Said to Show Yield 600 Per Cent Greater Than Other Methods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—For several weeks past Major Venturino of the Argentine Army has been conducting tests, in the presence of the Minister of Agriculture, of a new process for distilling crude petroleum. It is claimed that he has achieved the separation of all the heavy hydrocarbons in order to transform them into a new petroleum. This new petroleum is said to be particularly rich in the lighter by-products, such as naphtha, benzene and kerosene, the demand for which is constantly increasing.

The process consists in submitting crude petroleum to a destructive distillation under normal pressure by the action of heat in the lower portion of the retort or boiler and a rapid cooling of the gases in the upper part of same and its outlets. The regulation or combination of these two agencies causes the separation of the heavy hydrocarbons, such as tertiary kerosenes, gas-oil, oils, vaseline, paraffin and asphalt, to convert them into a new petroleum rich in the light hydrocarbons such as methane, ethane, and propane gases, liquids such as the ethers of petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, benzene and the primary and secondary kerosenes.

The new petroleum, submitted to continuous distillation, in one of its minimum yields gives, it is claimed, naphtha, 20 per cent; benzene, 15 per cent; kerosene, 55 per cent, and gas-oil, 10 per cent, a yield of more than 600 per cent over the yield obtained by ordinary processes.

The tests taking place will form the basis for the nationalization of the Argentine patent. The Ministry of Agriculture has already signified its intention to utilize this new process in refining the oil brought from the Government reserves at Comodoro Rivadavia.

### PRIORITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has appointed Mr. Edgar Jones, M. P., to be Controller of the Priority Department. A Priority Advisory Committee has recently been appointed to advise the Controller and Minister of Munitions as to the effect upon trade of any restrictive orders issued by the Ministry, with the object of obviating, as far as possible, any hardship which might result. The members of the committee are Mr. J. Wormald, chairman; Mr. Kenneth Chance, Mr. Alexander Walker and Mr. Henry Woodall.

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## DUMA SPEECHES WHICH PRECEDED THE REVOLUTION

Indicate Feeling in Russia Before the Transition Period—Show Character of Demands for Responsible Government

The following account of the proceedings at the opening of the Duma, indicates the feeling in Russia before the revolution which resulted in the abdication of the Tsar and the placing of the affairs of the country in the hands of a Provisional Government.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PETROGRAD, Russia—As already reported by cable, the recent opening of the new session of the Duma was attended by the delegates of the Allied Powers present in Petrograd and their respective ambassadors, while on the ministerial benches were Prince Goltzine, the new President of the Council; Prince Chakovskoy, Minister of Commerce; M. Krieger Volnovsky, Minister of Roads and Communications, and M. Rittich, Minister of Agriculture.

In his opening speech M. Rodzianko, the President, paid a tribute to the forces and the delegates of the Allied Powers, and invited the country to unite more closely at home, as well as with its allies, with a view to bringing the war, which was entering on its final phase, to a victorious close. The difficulties experienced by the Army were the result, he said, of mistakes made in the rear, but the Duma would do its best to eliminate everything that interfered with the work of national defense.

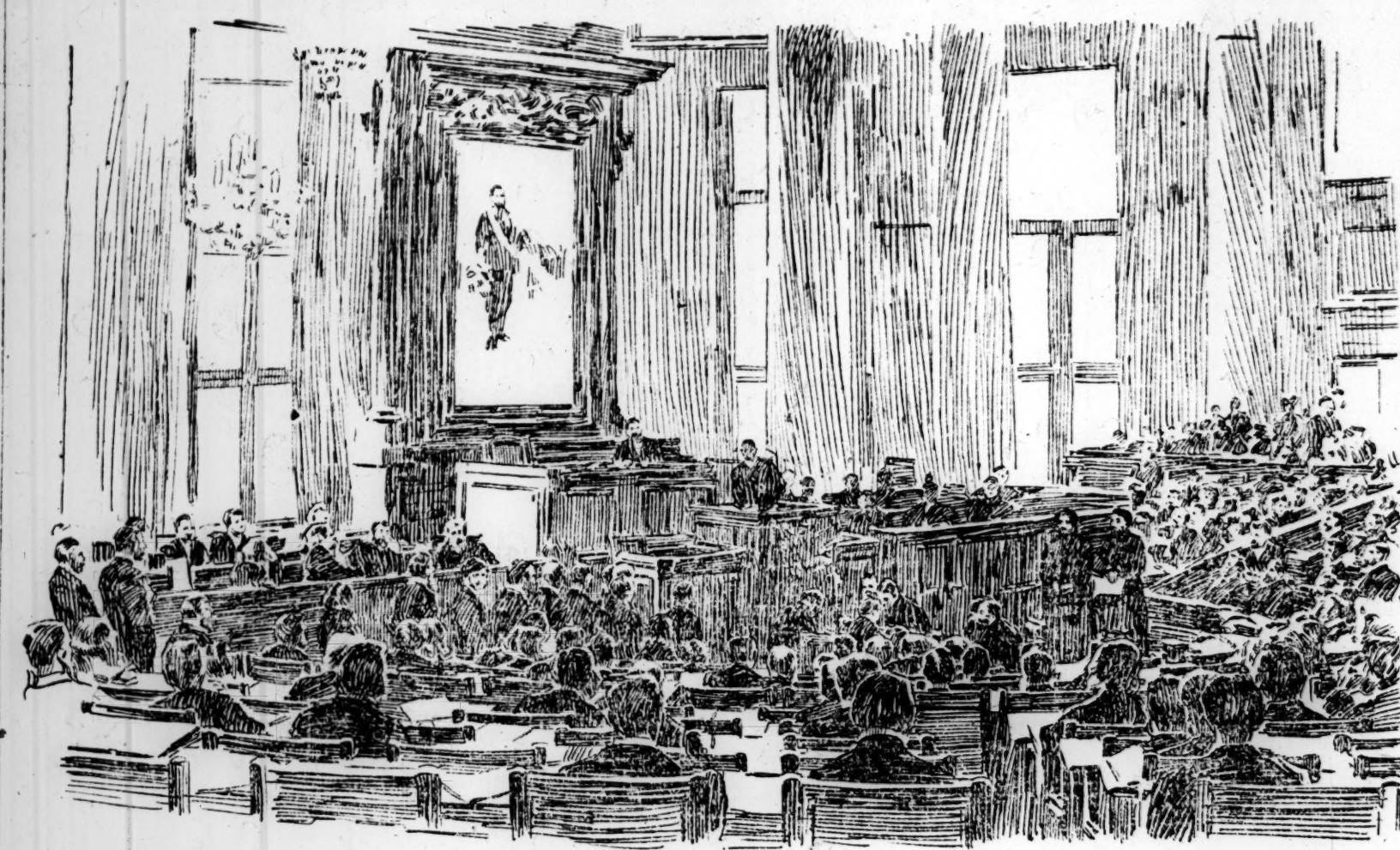
He was followed by M. Rittich, who spoke for more than 1½ hours. He wished, he said, to give the Duma some particulars as to the supply problem which had become most difficult of solution. The interests of producers and consumers had come into conflict with regard to the wheat harvest, which was usually available in August. In order to reduce the difficulties his predecessor had laid a tax on grain, but that step came too late, having been taken in September, only when the peasants, according to their custom, had already carried the grain to the markets, and as the tax was not high enough to cover the cost of production, the peasants took their grain back home with them. In consequence of these complications, the peasantry, which was not in need of money for the present, and preferred to keep its grain, had ceased to make its usual deliveries, and wheat had consequently gradually disappeared from the market.

The situation had become very critical, M. Rittich continued, and on visiting the grain-growing districts in person he had endeavored to persuade farmers by an appeal to their moral sense not to complicate a position sufficiently serious already. This method had begun to produce good results. In December and January grain again made its appearance on the market, and the mills began to replenish their stocks; but fresh difficulties had arisen which he ascribed to the action of Socialist institutions in doing nothing to inspire the peasantry with confidence in the Government, but rather the reverse. He attached particular importance, he said, to the assistance these institutions could render in bringing moral arguments to bear upon the peasantry, and he appealed to the Duma and the zemstvos not to hamper his work by excessive criticism. "Gentlemen," he concluded, "it is with emotion that I await your reply to my appeal."

Upon the question being put to the vote, it was decided by 121 votes to 60 to adjourn the debate on the Minister's speech, and M. Chidlovsky, president of the Progressive bloc, then invited the Duma, on behalf of the parties of the Left, to pass immediately to the discussion of the following declaration: The war, which has already lasted two years and a half, has definitely shown that it demands at the head of the country a Government endowed with exceptional authority, capable of undertaking the most radical reforms. For the Government really to have such authority it is indispensable that it should be composed of men possessing the Nation's confidence, that the men called to power should be united among themselves by a community of opinion as absolute as possible and that they should govern the country only with the support of the Nation and of the legislative institutions.

The Allied powers have had recourse to extreme measures, and to a complete revolution in their secular traditions with a view to creating an executive armed with the great authority that is indispensable. With us, on the contrary, the Government has been composed throughout the war of men unknown to the bulk of the Nation, and having neither the confidence of the Nation nor even solidarity among themselves. Moreover, the frequent ministerial changes have permitted them neither to elaborate, nor to follow out any plan whatsoever; whence there has resulted a whole series of crises which are weighing down Russia at this moment. Thus it is impossible to solve the problems of the national supply without radically transforming the executive in accordance with the rules formulated on several occasions by the legislative institutions.

The motion having been passed by an overwhelming majority, the Duma went at once to the discussion of M. Chidlovsky's declaration. The first speaker being M. Tchekidze, the leader of the Social Democratic group, whose speech was allowed to be reported in the newspapers for the first time. The present Government, he



Duma in Session

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## ESPIONAGE PLAN IS REPORTED ON SPANISH COASTS

Interned German and Austrian Ships Said to Be Involved—Statistics as to Number of Vessels in Ports of Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—For obvious reasons questions concerning the circumstances, character and disposition of the German and Austrian ships at present interned in Spanish ports attract greatly increased attention, and some important facts are made available. The full numerical total of these ships is 93 of which 70 are German. The total tonnage of the German ships is 216,432 and the Austrian 85,297, making 301,729 in all. Thirteen of the German ships and one of the Austrian are fitted with wireless telegraphy. All the vessels except four of the German are steamships. Twelve of the German ships have a tonnage of 5000 or over, but this return includes the Cap Ortegal, which is reported to have escaped from Tenerife. Another ship, the Macedonia, of over 4000 tons, is reported to have escaped from Las Palmas. Where these two vessels have gone to or what has happened to them in the difficult circumstances of their escape is not stated. The Cap Ortegal was the biggest of the German interned ships; the largest remaining is the Freemantle, 7600 tons, which is at Cadiz; the Goeben 7316, which is at Vigo, and the Menes, 7057, at Las Palmas.

The largest of the Austrian ships is the Buda, 6300 tons, which is at Vigo. There are more of these ships at the Canaries than elsewhere. At Las Palmas there are 14 German ships (exclusive of the escaped Macedonia) and two Austrian, while at Tenerife there are nine German vessels. At Cadiz there are seven German and three Austrian, at Vigo six German and five Austrian, at Bilbao seven German, at Barcelona three German, at Cartagena three German and three Austrian, and at Ferrol five Austrian. The remainder are distributed in small numbers at various ports.

At the same time special point is given to these statistics by a remarkable article published in El Liberal, in which it is shown how these ships are organized for a very complete system of espionage in Spain, and especially for the purpose of assisting the German submarine operations, which, as Spain knows to her cost, are in many cases directed against herself.

The journal in question complains that if the Spanish Government had taken steps to put an end to this formidable organization on the Spanish coasts it would not have been possible, or at all events it would not have been easy, for the German submarines to have found out their ships and destroyed them at places that were indicated to them from land. It is stated that the information as to the system upon which this espionage is organized has been derived from a secret document that has been transmitted to a foreign government by a distinguished naval man who came to Spain as an official agent specially for the purpose and was in the country six months making a close study of the subject. Among the statements in this document are the following:

"The German system of espionage, organized by means of very clever business methods, has given to them all the necessary materials for the certain and mathematical execution of their submarine campaign. These elements are the following: Movements of all ships transporting or able to transport goods for the Allies; advance information as to their sailings; intervention in the routes followed by the ships; their speeds and precautions adopted against submarines with the complicity of the consignees, brokers, owners and neutral consuls, to which the captains relate details of their voyages; the canalization of all this information and transmission to

the submarines of the names of the cargo vessels that ought to be torpedoed, and the warships expected; a service of information which transmits to the submarines the time of sailings, the speeds of the ships and the routes undertaken, and the same with ships that do not touch Spain, but which should pass through the zones of the submarines. The information is sometimes sent to the submarines by optical signals and sometimes by wireless telegraphy. It may be affirmed as a practical conclusion of this first disclosure of the German proceedings in Spain, that if all this espionage were not methodically, regularly and surely transmitted to the U-boats the great majority of their victims would escape, as is proved by the two following circumstances: First, the examination of the papers of a submarine itself, the enemy being directed to a certain place on a given date, when there will pass by him various ships condemned to be destroyed by virtue of certain information previously obtained concerning them. Arrived at the strategic point the submarine passes from one victim to another by a series of zig-zag movements, with great precision and with no vacillations, the same eight miles from land as at a hundred and fifty; second, the private boasts of enemy agents and the threats that they make to the captains and ship-owners such as 'Your ship will be sunk on such and such a day,' threats almost always confirmed by subsequent acts.

"These refugee ships enjoy actual extraterritoriality which is the most scandalous of all the Spanish tolerations. Every day they violate the neutrality of Spain and constitute real posts of observation and vigilance installed in open port, serving as inviolable places of refuge, as depositories, as semaphore stations, as places for reunion where the Germans shall determine who shall be their victims and who their friends. By one of the most elemental measures of policy these ships ought to be unloaded, disarmed and conducted to certain parts of the ports where they could be watched with ease by a Spanish guard aboard of them. The Government ought to guarantee its neutrality adopting the same measures as are taken by Switzerland."

The document goes on to propose that numerous measures should be taken to cripple the energies of the German agents, and particularly that a strict censorship should be exercised over all telegrams sent out of the country, and that except in special cases wireless telegraphy to ships on the high seas should be forbidden, and that indeed all wireless telegraphy should be official. It will be remembered, concerning this last point that, as has already been reported, the Spanish Government took over official control of all wireless a short while since.

The document continues: "The German organization is very vast, and is admirably disposed for utilizing all the elements that count. Among the 60,000 to 80,000 Germans at present in Spain, a large part of them driven here by the war, one meets army and marine officers, engineers, manufacturers, business men, lawyers and technical experts of every kind. This army of Germans, directed by the chief of the service, by the consuls, and by the directors of the great commercial and industrial concerns, has understood from the first moment that it is not possible to do anything in Spain without securing the good will of the Spaniards, and so they have made certain of the necessary friendships and sympathies. They have rapidly introduced themselves among all social classes, which in truth is not difficult in Spain. Excellent customers of the retail shops, habitual frequenters of the cafes, hotels and places where the Spaniard passes that part of his life that he does not place at the disposal of his family, little by little the Germans profiting by the frank and democratic character of the Spaniards, have made friendships and have done so particularly among the provincial authorities—the alcaldes, the military chiefs, the Navy officials, the carabinieri, the chiefs of the public services such as the telegraphs and police, and so forth. The increasing audacity of the German agents, the impunity which permits them to work in Spain without reserve, the com-

placency of certain authorities not reprimanded by the Government, the total absence of measures of vigilance and policing, are other such factors as assure the success of the Germans. For ourselves there is only the part of lamenting and being disarmed witnesses of this triumphant organization. All the diplomatic notes presented by our Embassy receive answers from the same quarter—information declined, falsely declared of the facts put forward, or want of proof, because always the authorities deny or ignore. These answers are in part reflective of an active minority of Spaniards in relation to us; they feel a great admiration for the strength and insolence of the Germans in certain social classes, while as to ourselves they do not fear us. Notwithstanding the German failures on the western front we are to those Spaniards an inferior people. Among themselves they speak of us with indifference, while of the Germans they speak with grave faces which indicate respect and admiration. The attitude of this part of Spanish opinion explains the great ease with which our enemies prosecute their work and the innumerable obstacles which we encounter when we attempt to oppose them. We are one against a hundred, isolated, without assistance, without power, against a homogeneous mass, well supported and full of energy. Practically all the Spanish services and utilize them according to their fancy. Certainly a great number of Spanish elements are favorable to us."

The writer of the document then goes on to say what measures have been proposed by those sections of Spanish society which are not well disposed to the Germans and would like to see the Allies show up better against them in Spain. Diplomatic action with a view to stirring the Spanish Government up to a full sense of its responsibilities is advised in the first place, and it is considered that the moment is favorable. There are complaints from everywhere about the losses from which Spain is suffering, and it is declared that the Government does not exercise the slightest vigilance, and that no ship of war ever patrols its coasts. The publication of these statements has naturally created the deepest interest.

## LOUISIANA TO KEEP HER LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Taking the stand that most lands owned by the State are more valuable to the Commonwealth for their production of minerals than in any other way, Gov. Ruffin G. Pleasant has issued an order withdrawing from sale all vacant and unappropriated public lands. Returns from State lands leased for oil, sulphur, salt and other mineral development were so high the past year that the State treasurer called the attention of the Governor to this source of revenue.

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## SHIP PORT HARDY DELIVERS GIFTS TO PITCAIRNERS

Islanders in South Pacific Made Happy by Receipt of Goods From United States—Second Vessel Is On the Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—News from Pitcairn Island, far out in the South Pacific Ocean, were the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty have lived for nearly a century and a half, has reached Miss Mary McCoy of Fairfield, daughter of the so-called president of the island, in a letter announcing the arrival on Jan. 28, 1917, of the steamer Port Hardy from San Francisco, laden with many useful gifts from friends in the United States. A second ship, the steamer Austraplain, sailed from New York on March 23 for Pitcairn by way of the Panama Canal, carrying not only necessities but a number of luxuries for the islanders.

It was a joyful day at Pitcairn when the Port Hardy dropped anchor in Bounty Bay, the only harbor in the island. The islanders had not been expecting the steamer in fact, six of them had left a few days before for Tahiti, the principal town in the Society Islands, 1600 miles across the Pacific. For the past 10 years the islanders have been engaged in building a small boat for this voyage, and the craft was completed in December. The voyage to Tahiti, in spite of the favorable southeast trade winds, is a venturesome one, and a previous attempt to reach Tahiti in a small boat was not successful. It will be recalled that the ancestors of the Pitcairn Islanders came to the island from Tahiti, the women being natives of the Society Islands and the men the mutineers of the ship Bounty.

It is believed that the little craft made the voyage in safety, although Miss McCoy has not heard of its arrival at Tahiti.

The Port Hardy left San Francisco late in December and was called the Christmas ship, as she carried many gifts for Pitcairn, where Captain Griffith, her commander, planned to call on his way to Australia. According to the letter received by Miss McCoy from her brother on the island, and which was probably written while the Port Hardy was in Bounty Bay, there were five large boatloads of goods sent ashore from the steamer. It is expected that the Austraplain will reach Pitcairn about the middle of April.

Miss McCoy, who has charge of a charitable institution in the adjoining town of Fairfield, and Mrs. Jesse Stevens of Brooklyn, selected many of the articles which were sent by the Port Hardy and the Austraplain. Miss McCoy expects to rejoin the colony within a short time.



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This patent-colt pump—worn with spats of ivory, mustard, gray or white—strikes the true note of Spring. It is only one of our many springtime fancies. You are sure, of course, of quality beneath the Hanan charm. Each pair of Hanan shoes is entrusted with the honored reputation of three generations of Hanan.

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5 E. Washington St. Public Elevator

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## The Horizon As a Goal

You can please everybody some of the time and somebody all the time, but it is difficult to please everybody all the time.

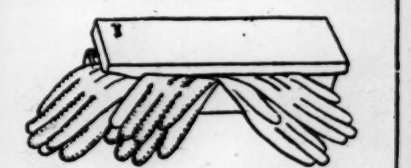
Still it is better to have that desire as a goal—it forever helps us on—and like the horizon—forever flies before us.



Examples from a variety of handsome glass articles, in colors green, blue and purple, comprising bowls, vases, candlesticks, and compotes.  
Bowl (as shown in illustration) 8 inches high and 12½ inches across top. \$6.75  
Vases, from. 75c  
Candlestick (illustrated) 8½ inches high. 75c  
Candles, each. 10c  
Compotes, from. 25c  
Decorative China Birds, from. 25c  
Decorative China Butterflies, from. 35c  
Many other articles of individuality are shown in our Gift Department, Second Floor—Wicker Serving Trays, Mahogany Book Wagons, Art Lamps, Sewing Stands, etc.



Beaded Bag (at left), solid design, colored flower pattern, beaded balls on front and back; silk fill top, draw-strings and lining; puff bag and mirror; bag 8 inches deep. \$28.50  
Beaded Card Case (at right), solid design, colored flower pattern, glazed calfskin leather back, in pastel shades, white kid lining; one closed extension pocket and two tight pockets. Size: 4½x3½ inches. \$8.75  
Hand Bags of silk, with beaded trimming, from. \$7.00



Cross Gloves for Women  
White, black, or tan French kid, over-seam, 2 clasp. \$2.00  
Old Ivory or pearl, washable capekin, 1 clasp. \$1.75  
Tan capekin, hand-sewn. \$2.00  
White washable doekin, 1 button. \$1.75

For Men  
White dress gloves. \$2.00  
Tan capekin, hand-sewn. \$2.50  
Gray or tan mocha. \$2.75



Cane (at left), brown Pimento, silver mounting, bone ferrule. \$8.50  
Cane (at right), light Bamboo, Sterling silver band, 14kt. gold borders, horn ferrule. \$10.50  
Other styles, from. 75c  
Initials engraved, shaded block, each letter. 20c  
Umbrella (at left), for women, black or colored silk, tan leather-covered handle and wrist-loop, colored celluloid knob. \$10.00  
Umbrella (at right), for women, same design, wooden handle, shell knob, white celluloid band, tan leather wrist-loop. \$6.50  
Other styles, from. \$4.00  
Umbrellas for men, from. \$3.50

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## WAYS ARE TOLD FOR INCREASING SUPPLY OF FOOD

Secretary of Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture Points Out Numerous Methods of Greatly Enlarging Product

In the mobilization of the agricultural resources of Massachusetts, the State Board of Agriculture is assisting the Committee on Public Safety in pointing out numerous methods by which the food supply of the State can be increased.

Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler of the Board of Agriculture in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said:

"The activities of the State board have so far been confined to supplying the Committee on Public Safety with information as to the most practical crops and stocks to be raised in Massachusetts, with special emphasis on all kinds of root crops, Indian corn, swine and poultry. There are great stretches of land in many parts of the State which have not been tilled for many years, which could be cleared and cultivated at a comparatively small expense for the planting, within the next two months, of potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, parsnips and other root crops.

"Indian corn has always grown readily in Massachusetts, and tons of it are used every year by the farmers to feed cattle during the winter months. This Indian corn is not the sweet table corn which is raised to be eaten from the cob, but the hard shell corn, such as in former years has been fed to cattle and swine. This corn, boiled, and known in New England as 'hulled corn' was very popular 50 years ago, and few farmers' tables were without a bowl of the soft yellow kernels as well as corn meal mush. In fact many Massachusetts farm help depended upon it, just as they now depend upon oatmeal and other cereals. With butter and sugar, or even with sugar, hulled corn is good eating, and when the pinch comes, if it does appear, many persons after tasting it, will wonder why it was fed to the cattle and the pigs, and did not appear oftener on the breakfast table.

"Despite the high price for seed potatoes, it is probable that there will be a decided increase in this popular tuber in Massachusetts during the coming season. A few farmers have declared that they will not plant potatoes if the seed costs over \$50 an acre, or \$4 a bushel, while there are others who saved enough seed to double their acreage.

"After the experience in the Connecticut Valley this winter when onions rose from \$2 to \$15 a 100 pounds, it is likely that we shall see the substitution of such crops for others in that section of New England, especially south of Greenfield.

"While seed dealers have made a considerable increase in their prices, especially for seed potatoes, there are plenty of seeds on hand for the raising of the largest garden crops ever produced in the State.

"Potatoes, onions, turnips and other root crops can be raised readily, and demand a minimum amount of care, either in planting or cultivating, so that it would seem as if with plenty of vacant land available the increase in crops would be very marked this season.

"With hogs selling at \$15 a hundred in the Chicago stock yards, it is quite likely that farmers of Massachusetts, especially those in remote districts, will devote considerable attention to this branch of farm production. Of course, the difficulty in hog raising in New England has been the matter of feed, but if sufficient Indian corn is raised this summer there should be very little trouble in raising pigs next winter. There are certain tracts of land in the State, not available for cultivation, which might readily be turned over to hogs, sheep and even goats. It is, of course, admitted that there is little demand as yet for goat's meat, but in some parts of the world the flesh of the goat is in demand and we might have to come to it in Massachusetts.

"There is considerable objection to piggeries in the crowded sections of the State, but outside of the cities and larger towns, the raising of pigs can be carried on to a considerable extent, and should be found very profitable. This department has plenty of data and information for those desiring to engage in such business, and the Committee on Public Safety will readily supply it.

"Even if war does not come, there is a pressing need for large crops, and the recent agitation on the high cost of living has been sufficient to inspire the people of Massachusetts and other states with the desire to cultivate more extensively."

**BEANS ARRIVE FROM ORIENT**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Four solid trainloads of beans from the Orient, valued at over \$1,000,000 and constituting the largest single movement of this commodity ever coming to the United States, have arrived in San Francisco to be transhipped to eastern markets. The Southern Pacific has already started one train of 29 cars over its Ogden route to New York. Three others will be required for the total shipment, which amounts to 65,000 bags.

**CAMPAIN FOR FOOD CROPS**  
ATLANTA, Ga.—A conference of farmers, merchants, bankers and others interested in the food supply of the Southeast has been called to meet here April 5 to launch a campaign for production of less cotton and more food crops.

## UNGRADED MILK GOES TO 11 CENTS A QUART APRIL 1

Highest Price Ever Charged for Commodity in District Marks Summer Schedule

Ungraded delivered milk will cost 11 cents a quart in Greater Boston tomorrow for the summer, the highest price ever charged for the commodity in the district. The advance from 10½ cents is made by all dealers whether they maintain their own herds or purchase their supplies from producers.

H. P. Hood & Sons led in making the new price, and that firm has been followed by all the dealers, including the large contracting firm of D. Whitling & Sons, which controls the smaller firms of C. Brigham and the Elm Farm. In the suburban districts much of the milk is raised in nearby farms, where the cost of production has not increased to any great extent since the last advance in December. These small dealers refused to state why they have followed the large contractors in marking up their product. The small dealers, who supply about one third of the trade in the district, were equally reticent last fall when they followed the contractors in advancing the price of delivered milk from 9 to 10 cents a quart.

H. P. Hood & Sons claimed that since the farmers through their new combination of the New England Milk Producers Association took charge of the milk producing business of New England and demanded 50 cents for an 8½-quart can in Boston, it has been impossible to show a profit on even a 10½-cent basis for delivered milk, and it is for that reason that the price to the customer has been advanced.

The advance by the Hood and other firms which purchase their milk from many parts of New England is made in spite of the fact that the farmers have accepted a 5 per cent reduction from the winter rate, and that this reduction goes into effect tomorrow for six months. It is claimed by the dealers that the advance is necessary to meet the additional cost of handling.

The advance in retail milk in Boston will not extend to the so-called modified milk, while the price of 6 cents for pints will remain unchanged. Neither will the price of cream be increased.

Officials of the New England Milk Producers Association, which has recently opened headquarters in Boston, have been particularly active during the last week in urging nearby producers to charge high prices for their milk to dealers.

## TEACHERS MEET AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Brown University Teachers Association opened Friday afternoon when President Hermon Carey Bumpus, Brown '84, of Tufts College spoke on "The Modern School—an Evaluation," and Charles H. Forbes, Brown '90, professor of Latin, Phillips Academy, Andover, spoke on "The Modern School—a Criticism," following President W. H. P. Faunce's address of welcome. The association's annual dinner was given last night.

## WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University will address the members of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party on "World Federation" on Saturday, April 7, at 11 a. m. in Pilgrim Hall. Beginning on April 14, Dr. George Nasmyth will give a series of four lectures on successive Saturdays dealing with the general subject of "America and the Great War." The lectures will be given in Pilgrim Hall at 11 a. m. The Rev. Sidney B. Snow will address the last meeting of the class for the study of international problems on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock on "Christianity and War" at 421 Boylston Street.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMERS URGED TO RAISE FOODS

Agricultural Preparedness Vigorously Advocated by U. S. Official at Meeting Under Commerce Chamber Auspices

Agricultural preparedness was declared to be as much a part of any war movement as the equipment of soldiers for the field, at a meeting today at the Boston Chamber of Commerce called to urge upon the rural population of New England the necessity of utilizing every acre of vacant land for the raising of some kind of food.

The meeting was called by the committee on rural progress of the Chamber of Commerce and Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, was the principal speaker. Mr. Vrooman said in part:

"New England needs to be agriculturally prepared and mobilized because New England is peculiarly dependent upon the rest of the country for her food supply. New England must develop her food resources and her system of food distribution to the highest point of efficiency. In case of war, the present serious shortage of freight cars will become even more serious and the New England states will suffer because of their dependence upon the West for meat and flour.

"It is essential that every possible food resource of the New England states be developed to its fullest capacity this summer. It may be that substitutes for staple foods will have to become a part of the New England diet. Soy beans, for example, which can be grown in New England, would ease up the meat situation, and, if flour is difficult to get, bread can be made of flour in conjunction with potatoes, corn meal and rice.

"The Department of Agriculture is urging each section of the country to become as nearly as practicable agriculturally independent. Local self-sufficiency in food production means that every section of the country should raise its own corn, wheat, oats, hay and livestock as far as possible. Each city should use all available vacant lots for truck gardens and chicken yards. In Washington, D. C., we have just launched a most successful home garden campaign, and the city government is offering free to the people any quantity of street sweepings, which make an excellent fertilizer for impoverished soil.

"The cheapest and most profitable known means of increasing general production is by the use of lime, and, whenever it is impossible to secure other fertilizers, lime ought to be used. Every farmer whose soil contains an excess of acid and who fails to apply lime to it is neglecting a gold mine on his own place. Lime often pays a 100 per cent profit on its cost the first year.

"Congress has been asked by the President to make a special appropriation of \$400,000 to enable the Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture to handle the question of food distribution. Every one knows that a present it costs entirely too much and takes entirely too long to get food from the producer to the consumer. The Federal Government, however, is powerless to cope with the present acute situation until Congress has given it funds and men to work the thing out. What we want is not a food dictator, though that may have to come in the course of time, but a corps of national food experts with the power to get the facts. We then can decide upon and apply the remedies.

"Under normal conditions, there would be at this time enough food in the country to feed the entire population and do a thriving export business in addition. But these are not normal conditions. The belligerent nations are going on short rations, and

it will be up to us to furnish increasing quantities of food to Europe. The wheat crop of the world does not promise well this year, although it is too early to predict a shortage for the United States. There is every reason in the world for the strictest economy in the use of food, the strictest efficiency in the distribution of food, and the utmost use of scientific principles in the production of food. New England is a vital part of the country and nowhere else is the question of food agricultural mobilization more pressing or important."

## SHIPPERS TO OPPOSE RAISE IN RATES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Representatives of 14 national organizations of shippers met here Friday and issued a call for a general conference of commercial and manufacturing interests in Chicago April 13, to consider what action may be deemed advisable in regard to the petition recently filed by the railroads with the United States Interstate Commerce Commission asking for a general increase in freight rates. The shippers will ask that their side of the question be heard by the commission before final action is taken.

## INFORMATION BUREAU ON RUSSIAN TRADE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The promotion of a Russian Information Bureau, in cooperation with the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, was announced by Dr. B. E. Shatzky of Petrograd, authorized delegate of the new Russian Government, at a luncheon meeting of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Biltmore. Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was present and expressed the hearty cooperation of the United States Government in carrying out this plan and pointed out the great possibilities of the Russian field for American capital.

## LONG-DISTANCE TRADE IN FOOD NOW PREVAILS

Marketing and Distributing Discussed at Amherst—Farmers' Week Meetings a Success—Concluding Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMHERST, Mass.—Connecticut Valley Day on Friday completed the eighth annual Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Although the sugar season has prevented some farmers attending, and the scarcity of help others, the Farmers' Week program has been a success. Features of the last two days were the meetings of the poultry, fruit-growing and dairying sections. Dr. William P. Brooks of the State experiment station discussed the use of potash. "Research in the Connecticut Valley," said he, "convince us that the soils are rich in potash which could supply plant food for ages if it were only available."

Prof. Paul T. Cherington of Harvard spoke on "Marketing and Distributing Farm Products in Massachusetts." "A market," said he, "is concerned with four processes of adjustment in equalities—quality, quantity, time and place. Most of the price difficulties are due to changed conditions of living. We have grown out of a local into a long-distance trade in food products. With shipment from the distance, marketing processes have grown more and more elaborate. Today 65 per cent to 85 per cent of Massachusetts' city food comes from without the State. Eighty per cent of as-

paragus, 85 per cent to 95 per cent of the poultry, 80 per cent of the eggs, 85 per cent of the butter, 90 per cent of the cheese, and nearly all the pork and beef are imports as far as this State is concerned. The buyer has built up his system of handling with great skill. Home grown products are in the city market only incidentally and the producer himself considers this market only as secondary for his product. The ill of the commission system are well-known. The auction seems a promising solution, but the two things most needed are a pooling of interests, through intelligent cooperation of producers, and a betterment of individual knowledge."

The Association of Massachusetts Fruit Growers met Thursday. At 4:30 p. m. a live stock parade took place in Grinnell Arena. The school of garden organizers and supervisors continued its series of garden lectures. A demonstration of the cold pack method of canning concluded the series. The city of Holyoke sent two of its high school boys to the lectures. They are to assist the garden supervisor during the coming summer.

"Service through thrift" is the watchword for the organization of women and girls to meet the need of the present national crisis," said Miss Marie Sayles of the college extension staff. "The moment food comes into the home it is under the hand of the woman. Her problem is the conservation of waste. It is the old problem of the home, but today we feel its force more vitally. Such a problem is one of education at first. It will be doing while learning, and for the pushing of the work every county will need the services of a woman demonstrator."

S. R. Parker, the county agent leader, told of the preparedness of the county farm bureaus. Acid soils have been limed, grass lands renovated, and fruit production increased, and farm administration records for detecting leaks in business methods started. One county went so far last fall as to buy seed potatoes in Maine, little realizing how much their possession was going to mean this spring.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Potato prices in some sections of California have taken a sudden drop from the high point, \$5.50 a sack, to \$3, at which they sold at Lodi recently. The reduction in price was due to more liberal offers by farmers, who delivered the potatoes from their wagons direct to customers.

The acreage to be planted to potatoes in the southern sections of New Jersey this year will be from 15 to 20 per cent below the average, it is estimated. The reduction in planting is due to the high prices of seed potatoes. Because of their practice of raising second-crop potatoes for seed purposes, many of the South Jersey farmers are fairly well supplied with seed this spring. Otherwise the acreage would be even smaller because of the difficulty of getting shipments of potatoes from Maine.

That the hens are impressed with the necessity of augmenting the supply of eggs, and that they know or care little regarding the efforts of the packers to thwart them, might be inferred from a report from Augusta, Me., which tells of a Mr. Desert farmer who found in his henhouse an egg four and one-half inches in length and six inches in circumference, weighing four ounces.

One farmer living in Harpawell, Me., has refused to take advantage of the high prices this season, and as a result has won both customers and friends. This farmer has always made a specialty of cabbage, and while the stores were retailing cabbage from 8 to 10 cents a pound, this farmer has charged 2 and 3 cents. He claimed that his crop was up to the average, and that he could not see why he should jump the price when selling to his regular customers.

# Real Tire-Saving Service

**M**ANY TIRES go to the scrap heap sooner than they should because the tire merchant does not help prolong tire wear.

Under-inflation, neglected tread cuts, overloading and wheels out of alignment have ruined many a good tire.

If your dealer would watch these things for you, obviously you could increase your tire mileage and cut down your tire expense.

Here is where the Goodyear Service Station Dealer comes in. He *does* help you.

His business is to hold your business by getting your friendship, by giving you service.

He sells you Goodyear Tires because he knows they will last longer and go farther and so cost you less in the end.

And then he gives your tires, in use, the expert attention necessary to make them deliver the last mile of their in-built service.

He takes pains to give you every bit of real help he can.

He might make a greater profit on other tires, but he knows that by placing your interest first he will hold your business longer.

So, besides selling you Goodyear Tires to start with, he is constantly alert to see that you are fully and finally pleased.

When you need a tire again call on one of the Goodyear Service Stations advertised here.



**The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.**  
Akron, Ohio

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Sign of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer

Announcing  
**E. T. SLATTERY COMPANY'S**  
**Annual Easter Sale**  
Beginning Monday, April 2, 1917

Which presents to patrons an unusual and timely opportunity, one week before Easter, to select their Spring Apparel from our extensive assortments of

**INDIVIDUALIZED SPRING FASHIONS**  
for WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN

Every Department of the Store Offers Exceptionally Interesting Values

**E. T. Slattery Co.**  
Opposite Boston Common  
TREMONT STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.



## ANOTHER LIST OF DELEGATES FOR CONVENTION

Primary Campaign Developments  
Include a New "Slate" and a  
Plea for Votes for President  
Lowell of Harvard

A new "slate" of delegates-at-large for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, a "boom" for the nomination of President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, one of the candidates for delegate-at-large, and a public statement from Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, calling attention to the importance of the convention, are among the developments of the past 24 hours' campaign for nomination of delegate candidates at the primary election next Tuesday.

The new "slate" consists of 16 candidates who were endorsed last night by a federation of Massachusetts patriotic societies and good government clubs, following two meetings of representatives of these organizations, at which the endorsement of candidates was considered. Several of the candidates appear on the other "slates" which have been made public.

The new slate consists of the following: Charles Francis Adams of Concord, John L. Bates of Brookline, Addison P. Beardsley of Boston, Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford, George W. Coleman of Boston, Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester, Wilnot R. Evans Jr. of Everett, Eugene N. Foss of Boston, Arthur D. Hill of Boston, Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard, Nathan Matthews of Boston, James A. Stiles of Gardner, Moorfield Storey of Lincoln and Joseph Walker of Brookline.

Among those not included in previous slates are former Governor Foss, who is devoting his political efforts at present largely to the cause of prohibition, and Representative Beardsley, the legislative leader of the "dry" forces.

The "boom" for nomination of President Lowell at next Tuesday's primary is a circular letter sent to many voters over the signatures of President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, who is himself a candidate for delegate-at-large; President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College, and a group of prominent alumni of New England colleges, as follows: Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Harvard '55; Alfred Hemenway, Yale '61; George L. Huntress, Yale '70; Melvin O. Adams, Dartmouth '71; Edwin W. Hutchins, Harvard '72; George Wigglesworth, Harvard '74; Frank W. Stearns, Amherst '78; Everett Morris, M. I. T. '85; Samuel H. Hudson, Dartmouth '85; Edwin S. Webster, M. I. T. '88; John E. Oldham, Amherst '88; Everett D. Chadwick, Williams '90; Robert T. Cushman, Brown '93; Elmore Sedgewick, Harvard '94; Fred T. Field, Brown '96.

The statement by these signers in behalf of President Lowell's candidacy follows:

"Fifty-two candidates for delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention have filed nomination papers. On April 3 a State-wide primary will be held to eliminate 20 candidates, leaving 32 candidates from which the 16 delegates will be chosen.

"Abbott Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, is a candidate. His liberal attitude in educational and public affairs is well known. His experience as lawyer in constitutional questions, and his thorough study of such questions as author of some of the most authoritative works on Government now in print, make him peculiarly fitting delegate to this most important convention.

"You are urged therefore to attend the primary election on April 3, and to vote for Abbott Lawrence Lowell as one of the candidates for delegates-at-large, and ask your friends to do the same."

The importance of the convention and the necessity of a good showing at Tuesday's primary is called to public attention by Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, in a public statement, in which he queries whether the people know as much as they should about the State constitution and whether due importance is given this subject in the public school. Attention is drawn particularly to the following injunction in the eighth article of the bill of rights: "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government."

There is considerable comment in political circles today about the mailing of a slate of candidates to voters in Boston on a postal card, without signature and with no information about the candidates other than a statement that the "the above candidates are pledged only to serve the best interests of the whole state." Crosses are marked opposite the names and at the bottom is the following instruction: "Save and take this card to the polls." The slate consists of 16 candidates for delegate-at-large and three for delegate from the eleventh congressional district. The candidates for delegate-at-large are the same as those known to political circles as the "Hornet slate." The 16 candidates endorsed by Senator Herman Hornet, chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston.

Tuesday's primary will cover the whole State so far as nomination of candidates for delegate at large is concerned. There are 52 candidates for

the primary and the 32 receiving the highest totals will have their names on the ballot at the special election of delegates to the convention, to be held May 1.

In addition, voters in three of the congressional districts, the eighth, eleventh and thirteenth, and in 103 of the representative districts will eliminate a part of the candidates in their respective districts. The elimination process, through the agency of the primary, will take place in all districts where the number of candidates is at least three times the number to be chosen from the district at the election May 1. In each district the number of candidates, equal to twice the number to be elected, who receive the highest totals Tuesday will be the nominees at the election May 1.

The candidates to be voted for in the three congressional districts holding primaries Tuesday are:

Eighth District—Theodore Eaton, Wakefield; Charles C. Willard, Cambridge; Everett C. Benton, Belmont; Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge; Wilton B. Fay, Medford; Claude L. Allen, Melrose; Lawrence G. Brooks, Medford; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge; Harry A. Penniman, Cambridge; George A. Goodwin, Cambridge; James A. Cotting, Medford; John Q. A. Brackett, Arlington. Primary.

Eleventh District—John T. Kennedy, Francis J. Horgan, John J. Walsh, John A. Kellher, John J. O'Hare, Samuel H. Borofsky, Francis R. Bangs, Alfred P. Russell, Jr., John T. Wheelwright, Daniel W. Lane, Peter A. Murray, Charles B. Fay, John J. Conway, Boston; George Fred Williams, Brookline.

Thirteenth District—Nathaniel A. Francis, Brookline; Samuel L. Powers, Newton; Walter Hartstone, Boston; Henry S. Dennison, Framingham; Robert Luce, Waltham; Frederick P. Fish, Brookline; George E. Brock, Boston; Frederick L. Anderson, Newton; Daniel J. Daley, Brookline; Charles S. Bird Jr., Walpole; Walton A. Green, Weston; Courteney Crocker of Sudbury.

Among the contests in the representative districts is that of the twenty-second Suffolk where Henry D. Nunn, backed by many voters of the district, has been waging an active campaign. George S. Parker and former Representative Samuel H. Midram are in a field of 16 candidates in the twenty-fourth Suffolk. Former Senator Sanford Bates is among the contestants in the nineteenth Suffolk.

Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, the legislative leader of the antisectarian amendment forces, and H. Huestis Newton of Everett, legislative counsel for the Allied Temperance Organizations of Massachusetts, are among the candidates in the twentieth Middlesex district.

The contest in the fourth Middlesex, or Newton district, includes James A. Lowell and George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Former Executive Council William R. Davis of Cambridge and Overt Stetten, city solicitor of Cambridge, are among the contestants in the second Middlesex district.

## EDUCATIONISTS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO GOVERNMENT

Presidents of Eight Colleges for  
Women in United States Send  
Letter to Mr. Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.,—Eight of the women's colleges of the East have joined in sending to President Wilson a pledge of their support in the event of war. The letter reads:

"To the President of the United States: We, the undersigned presidents and deans of the eight largest colleges for women in the United States, speaking for ourselves and authorized by vote to speak also for the faculties of the colleges which we represent, hereby respectfully offer you our loyal service.

"Although we believe that the settlement of international difficulties by war is fundamentally wrong, we recognize that in a world crisis such as this, it may become our highest duty to defend by force the principles upon which Christian civilization is founded. In this emergency, Mr. President, we wish to pledge you our whole-hearted support in whatever measure you may find necessary to uphold these principles. We wish to assure you of our full approval of such action.

"Any service which we, and (as far as we are able to speak for them) any service which the thousands of trained women whom we have sent out from our colleges may be able to render, we hereby place at the disposal of our country."

The letter is signed in behalf of the colleges by Ellen P. Pendleton, president of Wellesley; Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke; Marion L. Burton, president of Smith; M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr; Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar; Le Baron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe; Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard; and William Guth, president of Goucher.

CHARITY HORSE SHOW  
Members of the Brookline Riding School will hold a charity horse show, in Brookline on April 14, in the interest of the Hillside School for Boys at Greenwich Village, Mass. The school has been training boys for 15 years and gives a farm home and a common school education. Franklin P. Shumway of Boston is president of the organization.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB  
"Russia Today" is the topic the Rev. F. P. Haggard, who has just returned from Petrograd, Russia, will speak on at today's weekly luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street.

## FIRST TRAIN OVER HELL GATE BRIDGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An agreement between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New York Connecting Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Company for the operation of passenger trains from the Bronx to the Pennsylvania Station in this borough over the Hell Gate Bridge and through the Pennsylvania tunnel has been approved by the Public Service Commission. The agreement is to run for 11 months, when formal contracts will be signed.

The bridge affords an all-rail route from New England to the South and West. The first train is expected to cross the bridge Sunday. It will be the Federal express between Boston and Washington, D. C. The bridge has cost more than \$27,000,000, and the New Haven will operate trains over it.

## CARGO OF SUGAR COMES FROM CUBA

Seven United States citizens reached an Atlantic port in safety today, aboard the Norwegian steamer Cibao, Captain Koller, from Cuba. The steamer had a sugar cargo. The party included: Alexander H. Montgomery of St. Louis, Mo., John Welch and Montgomery said that the rebels have destroyed thousands of tons of sugar cane, and much American property.

## ALASKA ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alaska's fiftieth anniversary yesterday as a part of the United States was signaled by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department with a statement, in which he said: Alaska's period of trial is over. She has been weighed in the balance and found magnificently worthy. The 600,000 square miles of territory bought for about two cents an acre, at \$7,200,000, has brought more than \$750,000,000 into the channels of American trade.

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The House of Correct Fashions

# Women's Clothes and Other Things Which the Easter Parade Will Bring Forth

## Coats of Quality and Merit

The Only Kind Sold Here

Beautiful Models in an Infinite Variety

New Burella Coats	25.00, 29.50, 35.00
New Gunniburl Coats	25.00, 29.50, 35.00
New Wool Velour Coats, for street and general wear	18.50, 21.50 to 35.00
New Wool Gabardine and Poret Twill Coats for general wear	13.50, 25.00 to 45.00
New Coats for Street or Travel Wear of homespuns, mixtures, wool checks and plaids, tweeds	15.00, 18.50 to 35.00
New High-grade Motor and Tourist Coats—Imported and domestic	25.00, 35.00, 45.00
New Rain Coats of guaranteed rubberized and cravenetted fabrics	5.00 to 35.00
New Afternoon and Evening Coats of silk, satin, charmeuse, silk faille, silk poplin, suede, duvetyne, cashmere, Bolivia	25.00 to 150.00

## I-N-I-M-I-T-A-B-L-E As to Beauty and Variety

## The New Skirts Arriving Daily

Of Sports Satin, Khaki-Kool
Tussah Silk, Wool Jersey
Silk Poplin, Taffeta
Tub Satin, Gabardine
Serge, Wool Poplin
Novelty Wool Plaids, checks and stripes
The range of prices on Women's Skirts is 5.00 to 35.00, according to style and material.

## Silk Petticoats Good Beautiful Unusual

Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats newest colorings and a large assortment of styles	3.95
Extra Quality Taffeta Petticoats plain and changeable effects, latest spring shades	5.00
Fancy Petticoats	5.95
Armure Silk Petticoats in light changeable effects	8.50
Pompadour Silk Petticoats in effective colorings	7.50
Novelty All-Jersey Silk Petticoats	12.50 to 18.00

## The Spring Bride—

It's with delight that we plan for the little bride and aim to meet her every need

Satin Gowns, en traine, are here at	39.50 to 75.00
Bridesmaids' Dainty Lace Gowns are	25.00 to 65.00
Bridal Veils in Breton, Princess and Point Applique are	6.50 to 175.00

Coats, Suits, Hats, Frocks, Gloves, Shoes, Underthings of all sorts offer an unlimited variety of lovely things at all prices.

Her Linens may boast of quality and good appearance if bought on our Fourth Floor, Main Store.

Her Invitations are well taken care of in the Engraving Section—Second Floor, New Building.

Everything to Furnish Her Home is to be found in our great Furniture Store—Chauncy, Bedford and Avon Streets.

Fluffy Ruffs of ostrich and malines, and other Neckwear, good-looking Gloves a-plenty, Veils to give the finishing touch are all to be found on our First Floor, Main Store.

## Women's Gowns For the Active Easter Season

Soft Georgette Frocks and Straight-line Taffeta Frocks	29.50 to 75.00
Beautiful Dinner Gowns of Georgettes and Taffetas, in light colors	45.00 to 95.00
Evening Gowns of tulle, taffeta, all-Georgette and lace effects	29.50 to 65.00
Individual Gowns in black charmeuse and lace	55.00 to 75.00
A Wonderful Assortment of Afternoon Gowns of taffeta and Georgette, beaded Georgette, fancy stripe and plaid silks, flowered effects	29.50, 39.50 to 55.00

## Silken Hose Make Trim Ankles A Full Range of Colors Plenty of Black and White

Pure Silk Hose in black, white and all colors, lisle tops and soles	1.15
Our No. 3 Black Silk Hose—Sold for years and found satisfactory at all times	1.65
Novelty Silk Hose, with embroidered and lace ankles	2.50 and 3.50
Other Silk Hose	At 1.15, 1.65, 2.00 to 18.50

The Well Dressed Woman Needs  
One Good Looking Suit or More

Whether strictly - tailored, semi-tailored, dressy or of the sports variety

## Our Women's Suits

Offer an unlimited choice as well as beauty of style and quality

The assortment consists of

Serges	Pencil Stripes	Poplin
Gabardine	Oxford Grays	Shepherd Checks
Homespuns	Tweeds	Worsted Checks
Gunniburl	Wool Jerseys	Meltons
Burella	Taffetas	Velour Checks
Tricotine	Silk Poplin	Wool Velour
Satin		

Attractive Models and a Splendid Assortment of them may be had at each of the following prices. 18.50, 25.00, 29.50, 35.00, 45.00 to 95.00

## New Easter Hats

These items give just an inkling of the many fashionable Hats that are coming and going in an endless procession

### SMART TAILORED HATS

in tricorne and medium sailors. At 5.00, 6.00, 7.50

### BLACK LISERE HATS

Rolling sailors and mushroom shapes, trimmed with burnt fancies. At 10.00 to 15.00

### DRESS HATS

of horsehair, in black and colors. 15.00 to 25.00

### SUIT AND SPORTS HATS

in an unlimited assortment of braids, colors, and trimmings. 3.50 to 10.00

## Charming Blouses

To wear with the Tailored Suit, or with one of the Stunning Separate Skirts

New Square Neck Crepe de Chine Blouse with deep sailor collar in all the spring shades	3.95
Crepe Georgette Blouse, with tub satin collar and embroidered dots, in flesh and white	5.00
Crepe Georgette Blouse with plaited frill, square neck, and Valenciennes lace	8.95
Beautifully Beaded Crepe Georgette Blouse with buttons that match the beads; all spring shades	11.50
Crepe Georgette Blouse with panel heavily beaded in leaf design, and beaded collar in all light colors	11.50
And still another Crepe Georgette Blouse, vested and collared in printed Georgette, in white and flesh	7.95
Voile Blouses, lace-trimmed, ruffled, embroidered, with touches of color.	

## New Spring Footwear For Women

Approved by Fashion and of Jordan Marsh Company Quality

High Cut Lace Boots in pearl gray, dark gray, beige, brown, ivory color glazed kid, kid-covered wood heel 13.00

Mustard Color Lace Boots, 9 inches high, kid vamp, cloth top, covered wood heels with plate. 8.50

Oxfords, gray or ivory buck with pearl gray and ivory glazed kid vamps, invisible eyelets, 2-inch covered Louis XV. wood heels, at 8.50

Arcadia Pumps, white glazed kid, dove gray glazed kid, brown kid and tan Russia calf, turn soles and 2-inch Louis XV. covered wood heels. 8.00 and 8.50

EASTER LILIES—Strong, sturdy plants—are to be found on the second floor, New Building.

Jordan Marsh Company



## POSTMASTERS TO BE NAMED FROM CIVIL SERVICE

Present Officials Not to Be Disturbed if Work Is Performed Satisfactorily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following executive order by the President was made public this morning by the Postmaster-General:

"Hereafter, when a vacancy occurs in the position of postmaster of any office of the first, second or third class as the result of death, resignation, removal or on the recommendation of the first assistant postmaster-general, approved by the Postmaster-General, to the effect that the efficiency or needs of the service requires that a change shall be made, the Postmaster-General shall certify the fact to the Civil Service Commission, which shall forthwith hold an open competitive examination to test the fitness of applicants to fill such vacancy, and when such examination has been held and the papers in connection therewith have been rated, the said commission shall certify the result thereof to the Postmaster-General, who shall submit to the President the name of the highest qualified applicant eligible for appointment to fill such vacancy, unless it is established that the character or residence of such applicant disqualifies him for appointment. No person who has passed his sixty-fifth birthday shall be given the examination herein provided for."

The Postmaster-General made the following statement in giving out the executive order:

"The order speaks for itself and it will be observed. Incumbent postmasters of the classes referred to who are rendering good service and who continue to administer the affairs of their offices with ability will not be disturbed in such offices by any recommendation made by the head of the department. It is due them, however, at this time to make it clear that hereafter the supervisory officials of the department will be more exacting in the enforcement of those postal rules and regulations which make for increased efficiency, and postmasters will not only be expected to devote their time during office hours to a proper administration of their respective offices but they will be required to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the various postal activities under their charge and in the future to occupy such part of their time not properly given to administrative work to the performance of some part of those activities."

The first assistant Postmaster-General, who has charge of the post office service, stated that it is the most advanced step ever taken in the postal service toward increasing efficiency and businesslike administration, and that no doubt the necessary legislation to place these positions entirely within the classified service will be enacted in the near future.

## STREET RAILWAY RECESS INQUIRY IS RECOMMENDED

A recess commission to investigate street railway problems in Massachusetts is provided for in a resolve which the legislative committee on Street Railways has reported to the Massachusetts House. After the committee considered numerous bills relative to taxation and assessment of street railway companies, public ownership and operation of street railways and others, it deemed it advisable to recommend a recess commission to consist of three senators, six representatives and two of the public to be appointed by the Governor, to make an investigation of street railway needs and their findings to the next Legislature. This commission would receive such compensation as the Governor and Executive Council shall determine.

The Public Service Commission reported leave to withdraw on the petition that examinations for promotion in the Boston Fire Department shall be like those in the Boston Police Department.

Among the committee reports filed yesterday afternoon with the clerk of the State Senate were the following:

Towns—Reference to next General Court, petition that provision be made for a modified form of town Government and for limited town meetings.

Roads and Bridges—A bill providing for the construction of a highway between the towns of Blandford and Great Barrington; a bill providing for the construction of a highway in the town of Groton, leading to the town of Littleton.

Special Welfare—Resolve providing for an investigation by the probation commissioner of the methods of parole from houses of correction and county jails.

Public Service—Leave to withdraw, petition that school teachers be placed under civil service laws.

There will be the regular sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature Monday and Tuesday. A report that the General Court might suspend those days because of Tuesday's primaries for the Constitutional Convention led to the official announcement yesterday that there would be no interruption.

## PLANTS TO CITIZENS AT COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The city of St. Marie, backed by the local Board of Trade, has entered the national thrift campaign with a good deal of earnestness and will see that all available land within its borders shall be put under cultivation this summer. Seed and cabbage and tomato plants grown in the city's greenhouses will be supplied to citizens at cost.

## FOOD PRODUCING RESOURCES ARE CONFERENCE TOPIC

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Farmers, manufacturers and business men of Hampden county gathered here today to discuss means for the agricultural mobilization of the food-producing resources of the county. Nearly every one of the 23 cities and towns in the county was represented, and there were representatives present from other Connecticut River Valley communities.

The meeting was called by the Hampden County Improvement League, which has already shown its worth in the settlement of the milk strike in the Connecticut Valley last fall. Delegates reached the city during the forenoon, although the meeting was not held until later in the day.

It is believed that no movement ever taken up by the Hampden County Improvement League has been so popular as mobilization of the agricultural forces of the county for the welfare of the country in case of war. For the past three days A. H. Jenks has been besieged with calls by telephone and letters requesting information in regard to seeds, fertilizers, etc. Last year the Chapman Valve Company of Indian Orchard proposed the idea of manufacturers urging their employees to conduct gardens in their spare time. The work was not followed up then, but this year the importance of it has been impressed upon the men themselves and they are volunteering to do the work. A. W. Gilbert, head of the concern, announces that the work will be encouraged, and he proposes that other firms be asked to appoint an employee who has had agricultural experience to give the men advice for which they ask. Some of the factories of the county are thinking of turning their vacant and adjoining land to agricultural uses this summer.

What the boys and girls of the county are doing and what they plan to accomplish will be explained by R. P. Trask, Secretary John A. Scheuerle will explain the general organization work which has been planned in the county. It is probable that Hampden County will benefit directly in developing gardens as a result of the million-dollar appropriation by the State to carry out the plans of the Committee on Public Safety, the subcommittee of which is headed by President Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. One of the funds will go toward providing supervisors of gardens from the agricultural college. It is expected that a supervisor will be secured from Massachusetts Agricultural College junior extension service to aid the boys' and girls' clubs of the county in conducting home gardens.

## IMMIGRATION FOR MARCH INCREASED

Immigration to the United States is heavy just now, statistics issued today showing 1319 overseas passengers arriving in Boston during March, compared to 463 during March of 1916. Immigrants are coming in larger numbers, partly owing to the new literacy test law that takes effect May 1. Many of the passengers are not accompanied by their families, as is usual. Immigration officials point out that after the new law takes effect, anyone going to a husband, wife, or parents, can enter regardless of the reading and writing clause.

The figures show 59 steamers, nine schooners, one motor ship and one motor schooner arriving during March from overseas, tropical and Canadian waters, of which 48 were British, 11 American, five Norwegian, four Danish, one Japanese and one Argentine, compared to 68 steamers, nine schooners, one motor ship in March of last year, of which total 53 were British, 13 American, three Danish, two Norwegian, one Dutch, one Swedish, two Italian, and one Argentine.

Passenger traffic shows 17 saloon, 122 cabin, 987 steerage and 193 hostlers, a total of 1319 arriving during the month ending today, compared to 34 saloon, one cabin, 33 steerage, five stowaways, and 423 hostlers, for March last year.

## MAYOR'S \$800,000 STREET ORDER IS PASSED IN COUNCIL

About Half of Appropriation Is to Be Used for Improving Radial Highways

Members of the Boston City Council, meeting as the committee on finance, voted yesterday afternoon to approve the Mayor's order for the borrowing of \$800,000, to be used by the Board of Street Commissioners this year for improving certain radial highways through widening, and accepting and paving small private streets in the suburbs.

It was brought out at the meeting of the finance committee of the Council that about \$400,000 of this appropriation will be expended on the extension of Stuart and Clarendon streets and making Charles Street 10 feet wider on the river side of the street, from Beacon to Cambridge streets.

The councilmen rejected a \$10,000 order of the Mayor for drawing plans and purchasing a site at Washington and South streets, Roslindale, for a new police station. The committee rejected without prejudice the order for \$50,000 for a new heating plant for Deer Island and the proposed loan order of \$297,000 for the improvement of playgrounds.

John Beck, city real estate expert, told the councilmen that Mayor Curley had abandoned his plan to buy property in Arch and Otis streets for police station No. 2 as Harvard College had asked \$160,000 for the land, which is assessed for \$138,000. He said a site would be bought in Franklin Street.

The next meeting of the City Council will not be until Monday, April 9, and on the day following it is expected that the committee on appropriations, which comprises all of the Council, will meet in executive session on the segregated budget.

At City Hall it is thought that the executive sessions of the Council will not continue long because of the fact that the Mayor and the Finance Commission have agreed upon practically 80 to 85 per cent of the items.

The budget provides for total appropriation of \$25,053,461.05 as it left the Mayor's hands. It is notable that the agreement of the Mayor and the Finance Commission on so many items cannot but reduce the friction in the final settlement of the budget of appropriations. Last year much friction was due to the fact that the Finance Commission reported to the Council rather than to the Mayor and all these disputes were brought before the Council for settlement. This year the Mayor and the commission have agreed so generally that this source of delay is absent.

## STEAM TRAWLER MEN NOT TO STRIKE

Members of the crews of the steam trawlers which at the present time supply most of the fish for the Boston market, owing to the strike of the fishermen on sailing vessels, are not expected to be called out Monday in sympathy with the striking men as had been planned. Instead 5 per cent of the wages of the men on the steam trawlers is to be given the striking men, according to a statement made today.

Gill netters operating out of Gloucester are expected to be called out as fast as they arrive after Monday. Union teamsters and even the Portuguese men who have organizations of their own and have not been affected are now to be called, it was reported today.

## CHANGES IN POSTAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George N. Sutton, post office inspector in charge at Kansas City, has been appointed chief inspector. William I. Deming, chief clerk of the Post Office Department, has been appointed general superintendent of the railway mail service and has been succeeded in the former position by Ruskin McArdle, private secretary to Postmaster-General Burleson. Joseph P. Johnson, general superintendent of the railway mail service, succeeds Inspector Sutton at Kansas City.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MEN TO GET COMMISSIONS

Seniors of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will receive immediate commissions as lieutenants in the United States Army and the juniors will fit themselves for admission to the Reserve Officers Training Corps in case of war, according to an announcement made by Capt. H. W. Fleet, U. S. A., commandant at the college, at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts alumni of the college at the Boston City Club last night.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college, spoke of the plans for increased food production in Massachusetts and the steps contemplated for a more economical system of distribution. He expressed the hope that the people of the United States would contribute generously to the rehabilitation of the small countries of Europe at the close of the war. Other speakers were Representative B. Loring Young, Carl Vrooman, assistant United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. E. W. Allen, chief of the experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Joel E. Goldthwaite 85; secretary, E. C. Edwards '14; treasurer, Franklin W. Davis '89; directors, P. W. Pickard '11, H. W. Dana '99, and George B. Willard.

## CHANGE AT POST OFFICE

Next Monday a window will be opened at section 61, Water Street corridor, of the Boston Post Office for the transaction of any business formerly conducted by the foreign section in the gallery, according to an announcement today from William F. Murray, postmaster.

## ELIMINATION OF UNION TRACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia, Pa., Bureau

In a supplementary report to his general report regarding the lease of the high speed lines by the Rapid Transit Company, Director Twining on Friday proposed an amortization fund to eliminate the Union Traction Company, the principal underlying company of the Rapid Transit system. With the proposal Director Twining expressed the opinion that some such action must be taken before the city can think of entering into negotiations with the Rapid Transit Company for the operation of the high speed lines.

The plan Director Twining proposes consists of a reduction of the rate which shall be guaranteed to the company, this reduction to be from 6 to 4 per cent, the remaining 2 per cent to be used for an amortization fund. Union Traction Company stock has a par value of \$50, but is selling now around \$43, the difference in the price representing the uncertainty of investors concerning the future of the Rapid Transit Company.

## INDUSTRIAL UNION

Members day will be observed by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union on Monday, April 9, in connection with the regular monthly conference of committees. The program will open at 11:30 with a conference on "The Industrial Departments—The Part They Play in the Union's Educational Scheme." Dr. Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College and chairman of the union board of trustees, will be one of the speakers. The various departments will be open for inspection.

## COLLEGE PRESIDENT INDUCTED INTO OFFICE

Exercises attendant upon the inauguration of Frank Palmer Speare as president of Northeastern College of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association were held yesterday. The inaugural exercises, held in Jordan Hall and followed by a dinner in the association gymnasium, marked the formal foundation of Northeastern College as an institution incorporating under one name the various schools which have been developed with the extension of the educational activities of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Speakers at the exercises and banquet were as follows: Lemuel H. Murfin, president of Boston University; George W. Mehaefey, general secretary of the B. Y. M. C. A.; Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts; Frank W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts; John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York; Howell Cheney, Connecticut State Board of Education; Arthur W. Hewitt, Vermont State Board of Education; Prof. Ernest C. Moore of Harvard, the Rev. George A. Gordon, Arthur S. Johnson, president of the board of trustees, and Samuel J. Elder, president of the corporation of Northeastern College of Law.

## B. & A. ADVANCES WAGES

Advance in wages in all classes not affected by the Adamson law was announced by the Boston & Albany Railroad yesterday. The increases approximate 5 per cent and will take effect tomorrow. Employees earning \$150 or more a month, or whose wages have been advanced since Jan. 1, are not affected. It is estimated the payroll will be increased more than \$250,000.

## TECHNIQUE RUSH TO BE HELD AT NEW BUILDINGS

"Technique Rush" will be held for the first time in the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge on April 17 and will be initiated with more ceremony than in former years. Prizes of this rush are the first 20 volumes of the yearly publication of the institute, the Technique, and are signed by Richard C. Maclaurin, president of Tech. The first four and the twentieth volumes secured in this event are free.

In the center of the court of honor of Tech, a circular building with a conical roof will be erected and the judges and timekeepers will be located here. Within the stronghold, a group of young men will be placed who will hand out copies of the book through a small window. The ground about the building will be roped off and at a signal the contestants will race from all sides toward the building although the window will remain closed until a large crowd has collected. Then, at a pistol shot, the window will be opened and the first 20 young men to reach through the window and present the slips of paper will be awarded the prized copies.

Before the rush a procession, headed by the Technique band, will start from the Boston side of the Charles and march to the new buildings. Those in charge of the ceremonies are Kenneth Reed of Dorchester, editor-in-chief; Philip M. Dinkins of Montclair, N. J., business manager; and Richard A. Wilkins of Brookline, treasurer.



# READY—

Mightily prepared; straining at the leash; on tip-toe—ready to let loose all the tremendous forces of this great organization to a week-long

## Demonstration in Merchandising That Upsets All Tradition for Value-Giving.

# MONDAY, APRIL 2ND, STARTS

# THOROUGHFARE SALE

Not many stores preserve renown for any great achievement continuously through advancing years; heights are attained, but the stage of diminishing returns sets in. The Shepard Stores Annual Thoroughfare Sale is a veritable increasing, rolling-up, surging forward of success. Retrogression—never!

Many years ago we started out to make this Sale one of the few great selling events of the retailing world; did it—have done it ever since. No change in purpose or policy since the sale's inception. Amid the din of battle for sales and all the artificial methods to make business, the Thoroughfare Sale has retained its far-famed individuality, distinctiveness and supremacy. Thrifty, shrewd-shopping, all-New England supports at least one store that does a sale Big, yet keeps its eye on strict justice to the people whose money it receives.

## ANOTHER NOTABLE MANIFESTATION OF UNDERSELLING MASTERY

This store has stored up rich spoils from many months' conquests into the market—accumulated the pick and pride of largest mills, factories and best makers. Merchandise of merit, not only the full worth for your money, but goods and things worth buying, worthy of you and worthy of your trustfulness in this store. The scarcity of things and markets' rising costs are reasons for other stores to excuse attempts to parallel this store's attainments in underselling and price-lessening.

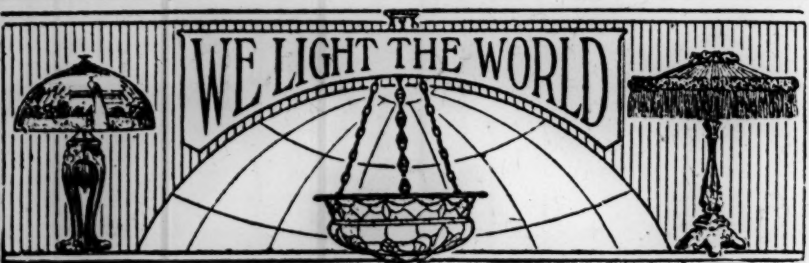
The preparations for this Sale have risen above all market or trade troubles. This store knows no barrier or deterrent to fixed purpose; nothing this store does is done with more care and infinitely lavish preparation, than this Thoroughfare Sale. A store full—an enormous gathering of merchandise awaits; no goods over-cheapened to make stampede prices—no goods under-qualified; every bit of merchandise is new and desirable and right. Right in quality and style; and "Right" means no evasion of the unalterable law of this establishment that only the choicest, most trustworthy goods shall be sold.

## Celebration Continues Week-Long April 2 to 7

The solid facts of the Sale overshadow anything we can say of Values. You know the verity of those values—the Truthfulness and Performance of every Promise—you know what Thoroughfare Sales have meant in the past—knowing and appreciating, you have only to do your part in the realization of this greatest of all opportunities.

## WILL YOU GET YOUR SHARE?

Will you be here at the opening attack—among the multitude. We have done our part.



### Special Sale—One Week Only

Begins Monday, April 2d  
Ends Saturday, April 7th

## Electric, Gas and Oil Lighting Fixtures

For City, Country and Shore Homes

Chandeliers,  
Brackets,  
Table and Boudoir  
Lamps,  
Portable and  
Desk Lamps

25%  
Discount

Veranda Lamps,  
Domes,  
Combination  
Gas and Electric  
Fixtures,  
Etc.

All Lighted to Give Actual Effect

## McKenney & Waterbury Co.

181 Franklin Street, Corner Congress, Boston

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY



## APPRECIATION OF Y. M. C. A. BORDER WORK IS SHOWN

National Guardsmen Held Farewell Meetings in Association Buildings Before Leaving for Home Stations

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The closing days of the stay of the National Guard on the Mexican border have been busy ones in all the Young Men's Christian Association buildings in the camps. Nearly every regiment had its own farewell meeting or entertainment—always in its association building, says the final issue of Border Work, issued by the association. Large numbers of the soldiers called to express to the secretaries their appreciation for the service which had been rendered to them. Others called to try to say what their words often could not fully express—thankfulness for the changed view of life. Only in details did the farewells differ. Brief references to many are printed below:

A band concert and a splendidly arranged farewell program was staged at Building No. 5, Camp Wilson, by the Second Wisconsin men. Chaplain Kendall of the regiment spoke about the real work of the association, and what a great help it was to the men. He said: "I am going back home a stronger man for the help and inspiration I have gotten while working with the secretaries and men."

The farewell program of the Wyoming National Guardsmen in the association building at Camp Deming, N. M., on Feb. 28, was made notable by the singing of original home-going songs.

The farewell meeting of the Arkansas troops in the Camp Deming building took place March 1. The colonel of the regiment directed that a circular letter be sent to all companies, urging the men to attend. He released the motion-picture operator—a soldier—from guard duty so that he could operate the machine. The chaplain of the regiment publicly asked the secretary to convey to the headquarters of the Army Young Men's Christian Association the sincere expression of appreciation of the Arkansas men. As the men had packed their tents preparatory to entraining the next day, they were invited to spend the night in the building. Almost 100 of them accepted the invitation, and every inch of the floor, tables, benches and platform was filled with soldiers.

A great farewell service was held for the Second Iowa Regiment in the Iowa building at Brownsville on Feb. 28. Nearly every member of the regiment attended. Col. N. P. Hyett gave the association great praise for the work done for the Iowa troops. Captain Dunn of the machine gun company of the Second Iowa, said: "I don't know of a building anywhere that has done so much for men as this association building has for the men in this camp."

At Building No. 3, Llano Grande, Colonel Leach ordered his whole regiment into the building the night before they left for home, and with Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy, Chaplain Harriman and Captain Davis gave the men straight-from-the-shoulder talks, appealing to them to make their home-going a notable one by soldierly and gentlemanly behavior.

The farewell to the Provisional Field Artillery Regiment, made up of batteries from Virginia and New Hampshire, given at Building No. 4, Camp Wilson, on the evening of March 5, was an unusual affair. Lieut. A. J. Abbot of the New Hampshire Artillery, presided and there were addresses by Capt. C. A. McLean of the New Hampshire Signal Corps, Capt. E. L. Towle of the New Hampshire Field Artillery, and Col. M. McCloskey of the regular army.

A rousing good-by was given the Second Florida Regiment on Wednesday, March 6—their last night in camp. At a meeting in the Association Building, officers and men expressed their appreciation of what the association meant to them.

At Laredo, the send-off to the Fourth Missouri Regiment included a band concert and short addresses by some of the officers and secretaries. Practically the whole available strength of the regiment—800 men—attended the farewell meeting.

A series of farewell programs was carried out at the Ohio Building, El Paso, by the men of the various Ohio regiments previous to their departure for home. At the first meeting the building was packed with nearly 1400 men an hour before the program started. Through their spokesman, the men voluntarily expressed great appreciation for the courtesies and pleasures afforded them by the association.

## DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE PROTESTED

Protests against the proposed discontinuance of service on the Bay State Street Railway Company's lines between Mann's Corner and Assinippi in the town of Hanover was filed today with the Public Service Commission by residents and officials of the towns of Hanover, Rockland, South Weymouth and Hanover Center. The commission immediately designated Friday, April 6 at 10:30 o'clock in the morning as the time for a public hearing, and notified the protestants and railway officials.

A letter received by the commission from Herbert C. Barrows, chairman of the Wilmington Board of Selectmen, complained of the proposed discontinuance of the service between Wilmington Square and Billerica Center. If a formal petition is received from Mr. Barrows, it is likely, the commission thinks, that a hearing on that matter will take place April 6 also.

## QUINCY SEES A NEW ERA IN STATE PROJECT

(Continued from page one)

dredged out is expected to be thrown on the low lands bordering the Fore River plant, thus reclaiming land there. Bids for this work have been advertised by the United States Army engineers who are to have charge of the work, and they are to be opened April 18, according to M. E. Jensen, chief clerk in the local office of that branch of Government service.

Quincy city officials point out that development of this property will make Quincy the natural shipping point for many interior cities and towns, including Brockton, Middleboro, Braintree and even Taunton. The deepened channel will enable the Fore River concern to launch its biggest vessels without the difficulty that attended handling of the United States battleship Nevada, completed there about two years ago. The big craft could only be moved at high tide.

Several houses now stand on the property leased to the shipbuilding plant, and it is understood they are to be removed or torn down. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by previous owners of this property, over the price paid for it, namely the assessed value. No other opposition to the plan has been noted, however, according to Mayor Whiton.

A large portion of the present employees of the Fore River concern live outside of Quincy, including Braintree, Weymouth, Milton, Holbrook, and surrounding towns. Mayor Whiton says that the housing of the large number that will be brought to Quincy with the increased force, is one of the biggest problems the city will have to face in connection with the development plans. It will be a serious question, he says.

Officials of the Fore River concern refuse to discuss the enlargement plans, saying that the United States considers that information to be of a nature that should not be made public in times of national emergency. Development of the land by the State will necessarily include dredging a channel to the Quincy Point Bridge, as the Government is to dredge only from the bridge seaward. The only rail connection the vicinity has is a single branch from Braintree to the Fore River plant, which Quincy city officials say is to be "incorporated and made a public carrier." It is now under private ownership of the Fore River plant.

## MANX APPEALS COURT JUDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—A bill came recently before the Manx Legislative Council, and was read a first time, providing that in future the judges of the Isle of Man High Court should be reduced from three to two, and that a member of the English bar should be appointed at a yearly salary of £100, to sit as third judge in the Manx Appeal Court. The bill was introduced at the request of the Home Office.

## BRIGHTON HIGH CADETS

Four companies of Brighton High School Cadets participated in the annual drill for the J. A. Hathaway prizes in the gymnasium at Brighton High yesterday afternoon. Company A, Capt. Herman Christopher, won the first company prize, with a total of 259 points. Company B, Capt. Arthur J. Holland, won second prize, with 248½ points. Banners were presented for first and second honors. Company A getting a white banner and Company B a blue banner.

## EVENING SCHOOL EXTENSION

Beginning on Monday, the Central Evening Elementary School will open in the English High School Building on Montgomery Street, near Dartmouth, for a short extension term. It is intended for immigrants desirous of learning the English language and those preparing for citizenship. The school will be in session from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, continuing until May 31.

## FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE

Additional subscriptions to the fund to be used toward defraying the indebtedness of the new Franklin Square House at East Newton and Washington streets, has brought the total amount received up to \$78,946.44. It was announced today by George L. Perrin, president of the house, who is conducting the campaign. Efforts are being made by Mr. Perrin and others to close the campaign on or before May 1, with a total of \$100,000.

## HARVARD CANADIAN CLUB

In a discussion of Canadian politics at the annual dinner of the Harvard Canadian Club at Riverbank Court, Cambridge, last night, John S. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, predicted that, at the end of the war, the Dominion would refuse to be a subordinate part of the British Empire.



## Cutaway Coats

Light Gray Waistcoats

\$30 \$35 \$40

Scott & Company

340 Washington Street, Boston

## JEWES ARE EXILED BY PERSECUTION DUE TO THE WAR

Immigration of Refugees Is Increasing, Statistics Show, With Larger Influx Directed to the Western States

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to the report of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigration Aid Society of America, Jewish immigration into the United States during 1916 increased from 6,194 to 10,802, a number still far below the influx before the European war. The report calls attention to the quality of this immigration, and says it is such that the influx of Jews may be justly regarded now as the "new immigration."

"The Jewish immigrants of today," says the society, "belong to what may be termed the 'Balabatsche' element, similar to the great middle class here. Under ordinary circumstances they would not have left their native countries. Unspeaking persecution, and the fear of worse to come, have compelled them to leave hold of the wanderer's staff and seek a new home. They did not, they do not, seek charity, these merchants, brokers, bankers and professional people. Well-to-do, many of them wealthy in their erstwhile homes, they reached this country practically empty handed. They were driven in their anxiety to escape untold horrors; glad to escape with their lives."

"In our last report we referred to the possibilities of Jewish immigration being directed to the West. This year it is no longer a question of probability, but a reality, an established fact. Communities in the West are being built up by the new Jewish immigrants. At San Francisco, there landed 331 Jewish immigrants and at Seattle 2,236."

"The activities of the Ellis Island Bureau in 1916 evidenced the reflex of the war conditions in Europe and in Turkey. The immigrants from Palestine, who were refugees, and in many cases had come from Egypt, presented exceptional difficulties. Nearly every case of such refugee had to be appealed in order to save the immigrant from deportation."

"The general immigration from the Orient also presented difficulties. Within recent years the number of Sephardic Jews coming to America has steadily increased. In 1915, 10 per cent of the Jewish immigration to the port of New York was represented by the Sephardic Jew. In 1916 the percentage had risen to nearly 20. "The proportion of detained immigrants during 1916 was relatively large. Of the 8122 that arrived at the port of New York, 1419 were special inquiry cases that received the fullest attention of the Ellis Island Bureau. Most of these immigrants came from Russia."

"The truly national character of our society is reflected by the support we are receiving from 45 states and the District of Columbia. Outside of New York City the society has a membership in 1106 cities, as against 798 in 1914, and 916 in 1915. In 1916 the total membership was 69,448, an increase of 15,440 over that of 1915."

"The Bureau of Education continues its work of Americanization with every success. During the year 8602 aliens were assisted to make application for first papers and 841 were aided to obtain second papers."

## OUTLINE OF WORK FOR A VEGETABLE GARDEN IS GIVEN

Expert Tells How to Prepare the Ground and the Time to Start Planting

Home vegetable gardens promise to be more numerous this year than in previous seasons with the national, state and municipal authorities urging their cultivation as an effective means of lowering the cost of living and in this connection Allen French of Concord has written an article on the "Home Vegetable Garden" which appears in a recent publication of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Home vegetable gardens are in sharp contrast to the market gardens, he says, because the former can be made successful on any farm or lot whereas the latter necessitates special knowledge, very good soil and easy access to markets.

Quoting from the Farmer's Bulletin Mr. French says that a well-kept garden will yield a return 10 or 15 times greater than would the same area and location if devoted to general farm crops. A half acre devoted to the various kinds of garden crops will easily supply \$100 worth of vegetables during the year. The size of the garden is left to the needs of the family, he says, but a half acre is recommended for the use of a large family exclusive of the potato supply. In locating the garden Mr. French advises that it be made permanent and with a southerly exposure. Preferably due south, but rather southeasterly than southwesterly.

Soil should have been broken in the fall, says the article, although if turned very deep now a good crop should result. A system of accounts is urged to get the best results. On the debit side one-fifth of the cost of tools should be put for five years, as a good tool lasts that long and will have paid for itself in the meanwhile; the labor, at current rates; the seeds, plants, fertilizer and other items. Truck taken from the garden should be credited at current market prices.

Although the garden should have been planned during the winter evenings, says Mr. French, yet serious consideration of the crops and the practice of rotation should be given by the man who has just decided to "start a garden" in order to get the most profitable results. A plan offered by Mr. French includes these vegetables in the order of planting about April 10: Round peas, wrinkled peas, beans, spinach, turnips; three days later, radishes, mustard, cress, peas, onion sets, chard, lettuce; six days, parsnips, salsify, early cabbage, beans, onion sets, early cabbage, peas; nine days, turnip, spinach, peas, cauliflower, summer cabbage, lettuce, onion sets.

On the fifth planting, 12 days after the first, a planting of corn and bush beans may be risked, he says, and beans should be planted again; 15 days, mid-season peas; 18 days, tall peas and New Zealand spinach; 21 days, last peas, set out cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, onion sets and first celery, sow corn and green beans; 25 days, sow winter celery seed; 30 days, corn and wax beans; 35 days, corn, shell beans, cucumbers, summer squash, marrow, bush limas, pole kidney beans, egg plant, potato, tomato, melons, pepper; 40 days, pole limas, summer and winter radish and set out cucumbers, all squashes, melons, tomatoes and pepper; 45 days, corn, second cucumbers and marrow, summer squash; 50 days, corn; 55 days, last corn, cucumbers, marrows, summer squash and set winter cabbage, celery and cauliflower, sow last beans and turnips.

Never be in a hurry to plant the whole-season crops, such as parsnip

or late cabbage, says Mr. Allen. Some of the plants named may be unfamiliar but none are merely "fancy," he says, explaining some of the newer vegetables. Chard and New Zealand spinach are very dependable summer greens and squash should be grown instead of pumpkins. Marrows are good for canning. Seeds should not be bought of "any dealer" but should be secured from a man whose entire business is seed handling and who will therefore have more judgment than dealers who handle them as a side line.

## IMPROVING HERDS OF THE INDIANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the last three years Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has purchased from Indian funds for the improvement of their herds throughout the country more than \$2,000,000 worth of animals. Without exception, the policy of putting the Indians into the stock business has been successful. He is now arranging for the early purchase of a large amount of stock for Indian reservations.

## LEAGUE OF GREEK LIBERALS

The League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity, believers in the Venizelos policy, met yesterday in Beckett Hall and unanimously adopted resolutions whereby the league declared its absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and pledged its support to President Wilson in protecting American rights upon land and sea, in guarding the Nation against hostile attacks and in upholding international rights.

## MILITARY TRAINING INDORSED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Purdue University Association, of Indianapolis, definitely indorsed the nation-wide movement for universal military training, when, at the weekly luncheon of the organization in the Board of Trade building, it named a committee to draft resolutions urging the passage of the Chamberlain Universal Training Military Bill, says the News.

## SOMERVILLE HIGH WINS

Somerville High School last night won the boys' interscholastic triangular debating championship by defeating teams representing the Brookline and Newton high schools. The question was: "Resolved: That the United States should adopt a system of old-age pensions modeled upon that of Great Britain."

## REPORT SHOWS TRADE INCREASE IN PHILIPPINES

MANILA, Philippines.—As compared with the year 1915, the year just passed has seen an increase of 24,616,665 pesos in the total trade of the Philippine Islands, according to a comparative report just issued by the Bureau of Customs, says the Times.

The total trade of the islands for 1916 was 230,867,049 pesos. Of this amount, 90,992,675 pesos was imports and 139,874,375 pesos is listed in the export column.

Imports of the year 1915 exceed those of 1916 by almost 8,000,000 pesos, which means that it was in exports that the great gain has been made.

With the United States alone the Philippines' trade for last year was 117,021,611 pesos, as compared with 100,060,560 pesos for the year preceding.

The actual decrease in imports was 7,631,692 pesos. The greatest decreases in the subdivisions of imports were shown in iron and steel, meat products, and drugs, chemicals and dyes, these items alone accounting for over 4,000,000 pesos.

On the other hand, enormous increases were made in the exports of hemp, maguay, sugar and embroideries. Coconut products also increased greatly.

Some of the figures given by the Customs Bureau for increases in exports are: copra, 1,592,721 pesos; coconut oil, 2,210,466 pesos; hemp, all grades, 10,706,393 pesos; maguay, 2,409,571 pesos; sugar, brown, 14,511,255 pesos; sugar, refined, 43,500 pesos; exports of foreign merchandise increased 2,104,426 pesos; all lumber increased, with the exception of ipil grades A, B, C and ungraded hemp showed a decrease.

## FATHERS AND MOTHERS CLUB

The Fathers and Mothers' Club celebrated "Presidents' Day" with a reception, entertainment and social at Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon, with the presidents of the Women's Clubs about 250 guests attending, including Mrs. Mary Paine, president of the receiving committee, Mayor Curley, Gov. Calvin Coolidge, the Chamber of Commerce, Nathan Haskell Dole, Mrs. George W. Perkins of the Boston City Federation of Clubs, Mrs. George Minor Baker, vice-president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, John L. Harper and John Orin.

## MOVEMENT FOR AN ANTI-TIPPING ASSOCIATION

Promoters of Idea in Kentucky Ready for Incorporation—Laws in Force in Six States

PADUCAH, Ky.—Laws against tipping are now in force in six states: Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina. Bills prohibiting or regulating tipping were introduced in the 1917 Legislatures of five states: West Virginia, Kentucky, Minnesota, Colorado and California. Hundreds of hotels, barber shops, restaurants and other public service places voluntarily have abolished tipping, but through the lack of any organization of public sentiment their efforts are unheeded. Clippings taken from newspapers and magazines all over the United States show a practically unanimous editorial opposition to tipping. It is proposed to give this sentiment an adequate channel of expression through an anti-tipping association, says a bulletin just issued by those promoting the idea. "The American Anti-Tipping Association" is the title selected, and plans for incorporation have been practically completed.

The chief individual beneficiary of the tipping custom, it is stated, is the Pullman Company. In 1916 it made \$12,000,000 profits, or 10.3 per cent on its very liberal capitalization of \$120,000,000. A majority of its porters are paid \$27.50 a month by the company, but tips bring their incomes in many instances to \$100, \$150 and \$200 a month. If tips should be abolished and the company had to pay as low as \$60 a month, its wage account would be increased \$2,500,000 annually. But this would still leave about \$9,000,000 net profits, or around 8 per cent. Congress could relieve the people of this enormous tribute through the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

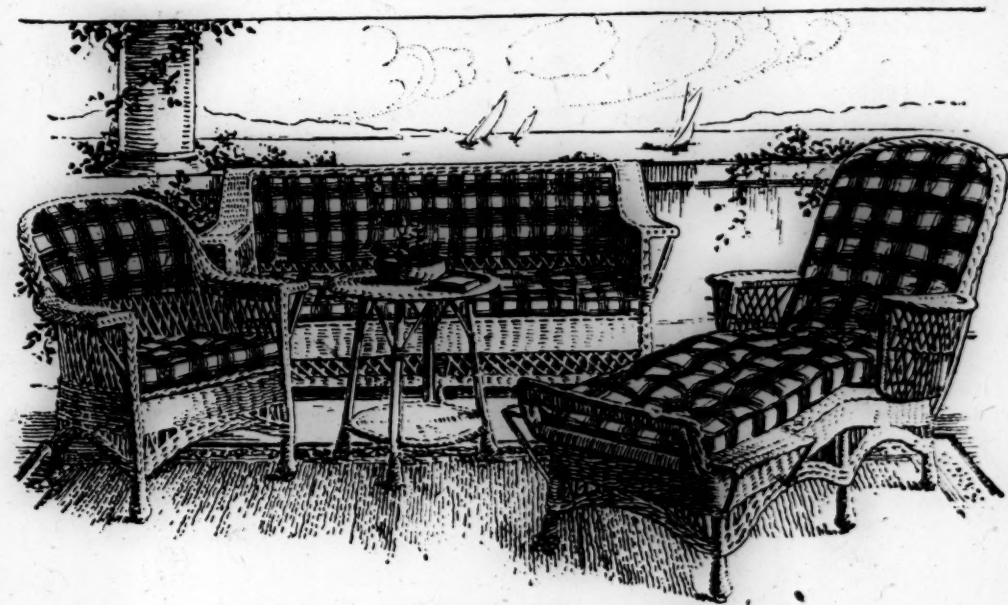
The Consumers League of New York City, in an investigation of 1017 women workers in restaurants in that State, found the tipping system unqualifiedly bad as a form of compensation, and recommended its abolition.

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## CUNARD PLANS A SECRET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following the announcement that \$120,000,000 would be spent in the United States for new Cunard Line steamships, the company's offices here today refused to say where the vessels will be built.

Paine's



The Arrival Is Announced  
of the

New Furniture  
RUGS AND DRAPERIES

For Summer Homes

Color—glorious colors—the dominant note of this wonderfully interesting spectacle.

Staged on the spacious exhibition floors of  
America's Greatest Home Outfitters.

Established 1835

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

## WOMEN'S COAT SHOP

Never were we so  
well supplied with  
Women's \$35 Coats

WOMEN who want to pay this price will find they can do better in assortments (there are twenty styles and ten materials) and in Filene extra-values. Women who had not intended to pay \$35 will find it worth the difference when they see Filene coats.



Bolivia cloth, \$35  
Burella, \$35  
Wool velours, \$35  
Tricotine, \$35  
Gabardine, \$35  
Silk Jersey, \$35  
Melange, \$35  
Gunniburl, \$35  
Silk poplin, \$35

Note: Several styles in sizes up to 54.  
(Filene's mail orders filled—8th floor)  
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## THREE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS NOW READY FOR DUTY

## MASSACHUSETTS SIXTH REGIMENT IS CALLED OUT

Three Regiments of National Guard Now Mobilized and Under Arms for Guard Duty "Somewhere" in the State

Three regiments of Massachusetts National Guard were today under arms and mobilized for action—action meaning immediate guard duty "somewhere in Massachusetts." The Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, N. G. M., received its orders to mobilize yesterday afternoon after a call from Washington to Governor McCall of the Commonwealth had been transmitted within two minutes after its receipt to officers of the National Guard. The Ninth and Second regiments were called out last Sunday night.

Part of one regiment, the Ninth Infantry, was mustered into the Federal service yesterday afternoon at the East Armory, Boston, after having waited several days for the machinery of the Federal Government to act so that it might be sent out to its posts. The Second Regiment, with headquarters at Springfield, was undergoing the same waiting, the same mustering, the same dispatch to posts.

The Sixth Regiment, called out yesterday, was left behind when Massachusetts troops were sent to the border last summer. For this reason the call to arms yesterday was eagerly received by the guardsmen who reported at armories throughout Massachusetts in record time. The regiment has infantry companies in Wakefield, Fitchburg, Lowell, Framingham, Marlboro, Stoneham, Concord, Boston and Milford, a machine gun company in Quincy and a supply company in Fitchburg.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts and five other governors of New England states joined last night in sending to the United States Secretary of War a telegraphed request that all New England military units be given permission to recruit at once to war strength. The telegram was as follows:

"State House, Boston.  
"March 30, 1917.  
"Newton D. Baker Esq., Secretary of War.  
"Washington, D. C.  
"Request permission to recruit at once all New England military units to war strength. If permission is granted expect to have recruits within a short while.

"SAMUEL W. MCALL,  
"Governor of Massachusetts.  
"MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,  
"Governor of Connecticut.  
"HORACE F. GRAHAM,  
"Governor of Vermont.  
"CARL E. MILLIKEN,  
"Governor of Maine.  
"R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN,  
"Governor of Rhode Island."

Companies E and I of the Ninth Regiment were the two companies to be mustered in yesterday at the East Armory. Col. Beaumont B. Buck U. S. A., was in charge of the work. Company D followed them this morning and others of the seven companies in Boston were to be made part of the "regulars" during the afternoon. During the examinations yesterday Maj. John H. Allen, examining officer, declared the men of the Ninth Regiment the finest body of physically fit men he had seen in a long time.

Less delay in sending men of the Sixth Regiment to their posts was anticipated today than was experienced with the first two regiments called. Col. Warren E. Sweetser, commander, and Philip L. Schuyler, his adjutant, were on duty hurrying all preparations at the headquarters in the Irvington Street Armory of Boston today.

Alarm whistles, bulletins posted in conspicuous places, telephone calls and other devices were used to notify the national guardsmen of the Sixth that they had been called to action last night. When all had been accounted for there were 1173 men and 56 officers, making a total of 1229 men now under arms in Massachusetts.

The only Boston company of the Sixth Regiment, Company L, reported all but one man present today at the headquarters on Bulfinch Street. Under Capt. Holman J. Pryor recruiting parties were out among the Negroes of Boston today, for the company is a Negro company, and 14 recruits had been listed up to noon.

## PREPAREDNESS AT TECH IS DECLARED NORMAL CONDITION

"Preparedness is the normal condition of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," says Maj. Edwin T. Cole, U. S. A., professor of military science at the institute, in commenting on the work which the organization is doing. "The regular courses in military training, which have been given for more than 50 years, have fitted the graduates for army service, and it has been realized that the continued effort of so many years has accomplished much and little can be added by any spasmodic training of a few months duration."

Many Tech men have already applied for reserve commissions and have made formal application to take the examinations for the engineer corps and for the various line branches. A student preparedness committee has been formed with the

idea of getting all possible information on the subject, presenting it to the student body, and advising men as to what they had best do. The committee reports:

"Every Tech man should feel that he holds himself and his ability for in trust for his country—to be rendered up at whatever moment and in whatever way would be most useful. Patriotism should be uppermost in every man's heart, but intelligent rather than blind patriotism. If at this moment the most intelligently useful course is to remain at Technology, every man should follow this course. When the time comes for action, as it surely will, men should act with only one thought and one desire—to do their utmost for their country to which they owe their own liberty and happiness."

The need for civil, mechanical and electrical engineers for active duty in the field is said to be shown by the developments of the European war, and Technology is training men along those lines, and, in addition, is giving them a military course.

The military course consists of three hours' compulsory work in the first year and volunteer work thereafter with the infantry regiment, many of the officers taking training for the four years. In addition to this, there is an engineer organization having an enrollment of about 125 men, devoting two hours a week to actual field problems of the military engineer.

"It is realized that while the academic training of the Tech men is not open to criticism," said Major Cole, "the military course is not sufficient in extent or variety except for men who voluntarily take extra work, but we do believe that in the event of war we can furnish so many men who know engineering problems and who know enough of the military problems to be able to apply their technical knowledge, that we can furnish the Government with a large number of splendid reserve officers. This is the more true since many of the graduates have had years of supervision of working gangs and camps, much of the work being very similar to that required of officers of the Army."

A board of officers, commissioned to look into instruction at Tech, has just completed a report. With the aid of the faculty, it has examined all of the departments at Technology, knows just what they teach and how they teach it, has picked out of each course what is of specific military value, and has proposed a scheme to the War Department for a full four years' course of training for officers of the technical branches of the Army, the idea being to comply with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Law passed at the last session of Congress, to provide instruction taking advantage of the academic facilities, and adding the necessary military work to give men a well-rounded knowledge of the duties of the particular branches for which they register.

It is declared to be entirely practical to teach a map all of the field work of the Signal Corps, involving receiving and sending messages with flag, heliograph, torch, lantern, telegraph, field buzzer and field wireless sets, the construction of telegraph and telephone lines, use of switchboards, placing faults in lines and testing lines to discover the location of faults placed there by the enemy. The knowledge, in addition to this, of the instruments used in the Government service, their manufacture, testing, can all be made part of this course. In the engineering department work can be given out in the use of cordage, knots, rigging, handling heavy loads, gins, shears, tackles, building of military bridges, trestle, truss and floating. The definite scheme has not yet been approved by the United States War Department, but in general it involves the following:

Completion in each department of all the courses of regular academic instruction and laboratory work deemed of military importance; the compulsory three hours' military instruction for the freshman class; in the other classes about two hours' drill per week in the unit of the particular arm for which the student is qualifying; participation at some time during the course in a summer camp in which the work is that of the branch corresponding to the student's military course.

"I have given this subject deep study," said Major Cole, "and have conferred with a number of officers and I am convinced that when the plan is put in effect few men will graduate from Technology who will not be of high value for entering at once on the duties of reserve officers. While at the present time nothing has been arranged for this line, I believe that in the future when this scheme gets in full working order, the technical branches of the service of the regular Army will be glad to fill vacancies from men trained in these courses. Even now Technology men would have no difficulty in passing the regular Army examination. Even in the case of the Engineer Corps, which provides an extremely difficult technical examination for officers, out of seven men from the whole country who successfully passed this examination last year, four were from Tech."

## CHICAGO MEAT SHOPS HAVE SPECIAL GUARD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hundreds of policemen were detailed Friday to protect the meat markets and groceries in the West Side Ghetto, which were attacked the day before by angry crowds, composed mostly of women, who protested against the high prices of food. Armed with stones and with kerobones, which they poured over meat, the women attacked the kosher butchers, who, they said, were chiefly responsible for the high prices. Windows were shattered, and hundreds of pounds of foodstuffs destroyed.

## MANY PATRIOTIC EVENTS PLANNED FOR NEXT WEEK

Opening of Congress to Be Marked in Boston With Many Flag Raisings Including Ceremonies on the Common

Beginning at 12 o'clock Monday, when the United States Congress is convening for special session at Washington, and a declaration of war is thereafter hourly to be expected, Boston will break forth into a tumult of patriotism. Flag raising ceremonies will be held in several parts of the city, parades will be started from the mercantile and business districts toward Boston Common, and the Common citizens of the city, called to participate in a patriotic mass-meeting and flag raising there by Mayor Curley, will hail with shouts and cheers the opening of the "war session" at the Nation's Capitol.

All business houses have been requested not only to fly the national colors, but also to grant their employees two hours' leave of absence, so that they may be present. Officials of the William Filene's Sons Company have announced that promptly at noon Monday a United States flag 100 feet long and 50 feet wide will be unfurled on the Summer Street side of their building, covering a large part of the store on that side. The unfurling will take place to the sound of "to the colors" by buglers. It has been proposed to loan this flag to whatever patriotic or recruiting organization can use it.

At the same time men in the market district will raise flags and there will be celebrations in other parts of Boston and outlying towns.

Last night patriotic enthusiasm was stronger than ever in the towns and cities of eastern Massachusetts. At Needham a public safety committee was appointed by the selectmen and a mass meeting planned for Monday evening at which time Albert P. Langtry, the Massachusetts Secretary of State will be one of the speakers.

Salem held an enthusiastic public meeting yesterday in an attempt to fill the quota of 160 men for Company H of the National Guard there. This meeting was held in Now and Then Hall, but another large rally also took place in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Under the auspices of the Public Safety Committee, a Winchester company for the "provision" regiment of the First Corps cadets was planned for last night. Monday the committee will pitch a tent for enrollment purposes on Manchester Field.

At Milford an Emergency Relief Committee to take care of families there of men serving in the Sixth Regiment, called out yesterday, was appointed at a meeting of the Public Safety Committee last night. Other plans were discussed by the committee.

New Bedford women met to study automobile repairing preparatory to forming a squad of automobile drivers for active corps of the Signal Aid Society for American Preparedness. New Bedford added 40 business men to its list of home guards and reported yesterday 139 coast defense enrollments in four weeks. The campaign for naval reserve enrollments will be extended to Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Cuttyhunk.

Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee for Public Safety spoke to Dedham people at a meeting in the Oakdale School last night. He urged conservation of foods, cultivation of land and

canning of fruits as part of the women's work for preparedness. The meeting was under the auspices of the Dedham Suburban Relief Workers Association.

Four hundred people attended a rally of the Special Aid Society in Whitney Hall, Brookline last night. Mrs. Charles B. Perkins presided and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, State president, Mrs. Charles D. Voorhis, secretary of the Brookline group, Mrs. Gardner Hall of the Navy League and others were speakers.

## ONE-THIRD OF NATIONAL GUARD NOW UNDER ARMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders for the immediate mobilization into federal service of approximately 3000 additional national guardsmen have been issued by the War Department. The new units called into the service of the National Government are:

Sixth regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, 1st squadron of the 1st regiment of New York cavalry, 23rd regiment of New York infantry, 47th regiment of New York infantry, Batteries E and F of 10th Connecticut Field Artillery, Battery A of 1st Georgia Field Artillery.

With the 47,500 guardsmen ordered into federal service since last Sunday, the men ordered into that service now make the total 50,500, or approximately one-third of the total of 150,000 in the National Guard of the country.

## ALIENS SEEKING CITIZENSHIP ARE TO BE FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aliens seeking American citizenship will be given favored treatment, if it becomes necessary to put restrictions on foreigners.

The State Department informed the Labor Department that in such a contingency declarations of intention to become citizens will "be given due consideration."

The Government's attitude, although as yet not publicly expressed, is understood to be that, if the United States is forced into war with the Central Powers, no move will be made towards internment of their nationals within the United States, even Army and Navy reservists, as long as the foreigners observe the country's laws. Property rights, too, will be respected.

Spanish War Veterans  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—United Spanish War Veterans are called upon to show their patriotism and loyalty in the present crisis with Germany in an appeal by their commander-in-chief, D. V. Chisholm, announcing that he expects to "raise troops in each state to be offered to the Government for protection against any foreign foe" as soon as Congress "defines some program."

## REORGANIZATION OF RELIEF COMMISSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who sailed recently from the United States to return to Europe, has reached his destination, according to a cablegram received from him at the American headquarters of the commission.

Mr. Hoover's message said reorganization of the commission's membership in Belgium was proceeding rapidly and smoothly and that there would be no interference with the food supply.

## NEW SITUATION ON CONTRABAND FORESEEN IN WAR

United States' Entrance Into Hostilities Would Create Several Conditions Not Now Existing, Says Professor Wilson

If the Congress of the United States, which will convene for the discussion of special war problems on April 2, should decide that war actually is on between the United States and the German Empire, it will cause each other country, now neutral as regards the European war, to issue new proclamations of neutrality, to order all United States naval vessels to leave its port within a specified time, and to permit no United States warship, touching at its ports, to remain more than 24 hours, according to Prof. George G. Wilson, Harvard authority on international law, who has declared publicly that no legal "state of war" now exists. But it will do more than that, Professor Wilson says. It will create an entirely new situation as regards contraband of war, because a specific treaty, still in force and effect (on paper), stipulates what goods shall be the contraband of war in case Germany and the United States are engaged in war.

Contraband goods has been one of the biggest points of controversy on the legal side of the present war in Europe and the list of goods declared forbidden to neutral commerce has constantly grown. The present German list is printed formally on an official document of 27 pages, each page containing two columns of fine print, the whole listing the forbidden goods as Germany sees them. Other nations engaged in the present war and those neutral as regards it, have printed similar lists of different sizes and in language varying from the most general classifications to the most minute specifications. Contraband, therefore, which two centuries ago included only arms and munitions of war, has now been stretched so that it covers, according to Professor Wilson, even the lists forwarded by one postmaster to another, notifying the latter that money orders are en route to him.

On the ground that such notifications permit postmasters to advance money to those to whom it is destined even before the money orders, which are also seized as contraband, would ordinarily arrive, these mere scraps of paper have been made contraband of war.

Under the treaty with the United States, however, Germany, if she becomes involved in war with this country, is tied down to a short list. To this list, too, the United States is bound to agree. Whether both states will so agree and, as a result, each nation have two different sets of contraband regulations, remains to be seen if there is war.

The treaty which originally laid down the list of contraband goods

which Germany and the United States are supposed to agree to was called a "Treaty of Amity and Commerce." Prussia was one party and the United States the other. Concluded July 11, 1799, it was passed by the Senate Feb. 18, 1800, ratified by the President the day after, ratifications were exchanged on June 22 and the treaty proclaimed Nov. 4 of the same year. The second paragraph of Article XIII of the treaty provides:

"All cannons, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, bullets, balls, muskets, flints, matches, powder, saltpeter, sulphur, cuirasses, pikes, swords, belts, cartouches, boxes, saddles and bridles beyond the quantity necessary for the use of the ship or beyond that which every man serving on board the vessel, or passenger, ought to have, and in general whatever is comprised under the denomination of arms and military stores, of what description soever, shall be deemed articles of contraband."

The treaty was signed by John Quincy Adams, Charles William Comte de Finkenstein, Philippe Charles d'Arenseleben and Chretien Henry Curce Comte de Haugwitz. It expired by its own limitations June 22, 1916, but the provisions of Articles XIII to XXIV were revived by Article XII of the treaty of May 1, 1928 (with the exception of a paragraph relative to treaties with Great Britain). That article of the later treaty, which makes the list quoted still in effect, provides that:

"The twelfth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the parties in 1795, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth, inclusive, of that treaty which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article relating to treaties with Great Britain, are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they were made part of the context of the present treaty."

The treaty of 1825 was signed by Henry Clay and Ludwig Niederstetter and is still in force. It is thought probable that the last clause of the specifications as regards contraband may be made the excuse, if either nation pretends to regard the treaty as still binding, for adding to the list many of the articles already on it. "Whatever is comprised under the denomination of arms and military stores of what description soever" is capable of much expansion, it is said. It may therefore be made the ground for enlarging the list mentioned in the treaty.

Declaration of Loyalty  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell's Committee on National Defense has announced that 682,000 persons have already signed the declaration of loyalty to President Wilson which has been circulated in this city and confidence was expressed that the number will reach 1,000,000 when final returns are received.

Coast Artillery Called  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Beekman Friday announced the receipt of orders from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood to mobilize a battalion of Rhode Island Coast Artillery.

## AERIAL STATION IS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT

Rodman Wanamaker Through Aero Club to Give Fully Equipped Post and Cruiser

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fully equipped aerial coast patrol station at Port Washington, N. Y., together with an air cruiser fitted with two 200-horsepower motors and an airplane gun have been offered to the Government through the Aero Club of America by Rodman Wanamaker.

Announcement of the gift was made at a dinner of the Aero Club, at which former Ambassador James W. Gerard was one of the speakers and which was attended by many men of prominence. Mr. Gerard, in his address, declared that modern war is largely a matter of mechanics and munitions. The legend of the embattled farmer is responsible, he said, for much unpreparedness.

"We hear even today," he said, "prattlings about embattled farmers taking their old muskets from over the chimney piece and defeating the invaders. But nowadays the flintlock means Zeppelins, airplanes, captive observation balloons, steel helmets, gas and gas masks, machine guns, searchlights, 16-inch guns and 18-inch howitzers, trench mortars, range finders, telescopes, armored automobiles, tanks, miles of barbed wire, underground mining, rockets and grenades and countless other instruments of war, the proper use of which can only be learned after years of hard application. All these modern means of war require great preparations. If we are in for war we are in for a serious war."

"We go in this war only after every move was made that could be made for peace. No one knows better than I do the masterful efforts the President made. His work in this connection will show like silver in the dark pages of the history of this dreadful war. The President and his Cabinet have been doing a wonderful work to prepare—but he always works, whether for peace or war, without the accompaniments of a brass band."

"Up to and including colonels the National Guard is efficient, but the management should be in the hands of the Federal authorities. Universal service is the only solution."

Naval Recruiting Increase  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increases in the number of enlistments for the Navy for the week ending March 22, over the week ending Feb. 22, were reported at recruiting headquarters here. In the Eastern district, which extends from Detroit east to the Atlantic coast and as far south as West Virginia, the enlistments for the week ending last Thursday were 332 men, as compared with 235 men for the week ending Feb. 22. Naval officers said no figures were available from the Western district, but that in the Southern and Central districts there were corresponding increases.

**SOROSIS**  
SHOES FOR SPRING

INDESCRIBABLY SMART  
SUPREMELY ELEGANT, and  
UNUSUALLY DISTINCTIVE

THE ever growing popularity of SOROSIS SHOES has been brought about through those who wear SOROSIS recommending them to others—an endless chain of good will which has continued to exist only through the very goodness of the shoes themselves.

The SOROSIS makers are constantly enriching their products through the use of choicest materials, especially designed patterns and superior workmanship.

The newer models for Spring show the exhaustiveness of their efforts. The shoes are truly beautiful and show clear lines of exclusiveness. Your nearest SOROSIS Dealer will display for your approval the season's newest models. You will find them most moderately priced.

**A. E. LITTLE COMPANY**  
MAIN FACTORIES, LYNN, MASS.  
Branches: Brockton, Newburyport.

## SPECIAL SALE COATS

Some time ago we made large purchases of fine coats from a leading tailor whose reputation is nation-wide for coats of pure wool, outer materials, expert tailoring both inside and out. Every surface seam sewed with silk thread. Linings constructed separately, finished and then sewed into the outer material. The styles, colors and cloths all have the spring fashion tendencies and are made on lines that give the season's wanted effects. Broad collars, wide cuffs, cleverly cut belts and large pockets are the dominant notes of the smartest fashions.

\$25 \$28 \$35

Also BOLIVIA CLOTH COATS—  
Genuine "F. & H." Bolivia cloth coats. New models, new spring colorings. Extraordinary value... \$45

## HOSIERY

Fifteen hundred pairs of Women's New Fancy Thread Silk Stockings in a variety of new patterns, with or without clocks. Good values at \$1.50 pair. We will offer these stockings Monday... 1.10

## COTTON SHEETS and SLIPS,

NO. 300 GRADE  
Soft, good-wearing Sheets and Cases:  
72x99 ..... 80c  
81x99 ..... 85c  
90x99 ..... 90c  
Pillow Cases—  
42x38½ ..... 18c  
45x38½ ..... 18c

NO. 1000 GRADE  
One of the best cottons made.  
Sheets:  
63x108, at ..... \$1.45  
81x108, at ..... \$1.75  
90x108, at ..... \$1.85  
Cases—  
42x38½, at, each ..... 33c  
New Envelope Day Cases, scalloped and embroidered.  
Per pair, \$2.50 and \$3.50

**R. H. STEARNS CO.**



# WAR PLANS OF ADMINISTRATION TO BE KEPT SECRET

## AMERICANS ON TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK

Freight Liner Crispin Torpedoed With 68 United States Citizens Aboard—Four Killed When Snowden Range Went Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More Americans were imperiled, and some perhaps lost, in an unwarned torpedoing of the British freight liner Crispin and the British steamer Snowden Range. Many of the Americans aboard the two vessels were from Baltimore and Philadelphia. Consul Frost at Queenstown sent the following report on the Crispin case:

"British freight liner Crispin, 2483 tons, Newport News to Liverpool, 686 horses, torpedoed without warning 14 miles off Hook Head, 7:15 p. m. 29th. Sixty-eight out of ship's complement of 112 were Americans. Two boats missing, not improbably lost. Torpedo struck engine room starboard, explosion killing five men, of whom two believed Americans."

"Submarine not seen, but wake of torpedo seen by Americans. Vessel carried gun and wireless, but latter wrecked by explosion. Vessel sank slowly but return on board not feasible because of heavy sea."

"One boat load, 19 survivors, landed Queenstown, including captain, chief steward, veterinary and 10 Americans—R. H. Elser, Newport News; Carl Larkinson, Augusta, Ga.; James Smith, Baltimore; Bland Tinsley, Philadelphia; R. L. Hayes, Covington; James Franklin, 612 West Forty-seventh Street, New York; George Kelly, Baltimore Harry Davis, Baltimore; John Williams, Newport News, and George St. Armand, 39 Wall Street, Worcester. Other boats believed landing Milford Haven and elsewhere."

A message from Swansea said: "Collector of customs reports 49 American citizens, members of British cattle steamer Crispin, have been landed Milford Haven."

The British steamer Snowden Range, recently escaped a German raider, only to fall victim to a German submarine. The Liverpool Consul reported concerning her as follows: "British steamer Snowden Range, Philadelphia to Liverpool, general cargo and powder, one gun aft, torpedoed without warning 8:45 a. m. March 28; 85 miles from Holyhead. No vessel in sight; no resistance, as submarine was submerged at time of attack. "Four men killed by explosion. Remainder of crew, including four Americans, James Carroll, Philadelphia; George Alexander, Wilmington, N. C.; Bert Thnault, Philadelphia, and Patty McCabe, no permanent address, took to boats."

## MR. HUGHES TO BE COUNSEL FOR MAYOR MITCHEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A subpoena was served on Mayor Mitchell Friday morning directing him to appear in Albany before the State Senate at noon on next Tuesday to answer the charge of having made "a false and malicious statement" concerning Senator Robert F. Wagner. The Mayor announced that he would be on hand at the time specified. It was learned later in the day that Charles E. Hughes, former justice of the United States Supreme Court, would be present at the Senate examination as the Mayor's personal counsel.

It was also reported that Nathan L. Miller, former judge of the Court of Appeals, had been, or would be, retained to represent the Senate, and Lamar Hardy, corporation counsel of the city, is expected to be at the lawyers' table when the hearing begins, to represent this municipality should its interests become in any way involved. An has been announced, Senator Wagner will be represented personally by Senator Undermyer.

## MENACE SEEN IN SPECULATION ON NATION'S PLANS

(Continued from page one)

ances, the capital of the United States, it appears, awaits the day of the message with marked assurance that the right word will be spoken and that it will be followed by the right action.

## Universal Training Urged

National Guard Delegates Propose Compromise Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appointment by President Wilson of a commission to study universal military training for the United States, and to report to Congress a bill for such legislation, is sought by delegates to the

convention of the National Guard. Delegates urge that it be not too radical.

With a view to drawing a measure that will be acceptable to Congress and to the country at large, it is recommended that a commission to consist of members of Congress, regular army officers, and National Guard officers, undertake to compromise the bill proposed by the General Staff of the Army and the Chamberlain bill, which was favorably reported to the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

In support of their views, a number of the guard delegates are planning to remain in the capital until Congress meets next week. They hope to obtain the support of Secretary of War Baker, and through him to reach the President.

Thus far Mr. Wilson has not openly committed himself to universal training, though the subject was pressed upon him by Senator Chamberlain, who called at the White House one day this week, urging the President to recommend universal training in his forthcoming address to Congress.

The National Guard delegates also favor the immediate federalization of the National Guard, such a plan being favored in resolutions adopted at the New York convention. They propose a plan whereby the competent officers of the present National Guard units may retain their offices, after passing a suitable examination.

W. H. Taft for Preparedness  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—William H. Taft, former President, addressed an audience that filled to overflowing the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce Friday morning, urging that the United States, if it went into war, go prepared to fight hard. He declared that the cause was just. "If a man has been threatened by his neighbor with violence if he dare go out on the sidewalk in front of his home, would it be wrong for him to go to the sidewalk?" asked the former President. There were cries of "No," and Mr. Taft said that it states the position of the United States in the present crisis.

## Republicans Approve Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A meeting of 30 Republican members of the Sixty-fifth Congress yesterday committed the party to universal military training. Representative Rogers of Massachusetts presented the resolution which placed the gathering on record in favor of universal military training. Another resolution offered by Representative McKinley of Illinois was adopted, expressing the sentiment of the meeting as heartily in favor of universal military training, advising that a subsequent meeting be held, and expressing the hope that the entire Republican membership of the Sixty-fifth Congress would attend.

## Defense of Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A board consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, Canal Zone Governor; Maj. Oliver Edwards and Commander Cone, was appointed by the War Department Friday to consider the advisability of organizing the canal civil employees for the defense of the Panama Canal.

## Coast Survey Transfer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Redfield conferred with Secretary Daniels on legislation to provide that the Navy Department, in event of war, take over the vessels, equipment and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. It has 104 trained officers, all technical graduates and skilled navigators.

## Emergency Deputy Sheriffs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sheriff Alfred E. Smith announces that he is making up a list of 8400 business and professional men to be called upon to act as special deputy sheriffs in an emergency. The list will include 10 men from each of the 840 election districts in New York County. With his present deputies, special deputies and sheriff's jury men, Mr. Smith expects to have available soon a force of nearly 10,000 men.

## BOSTON TEACHERS CLUB

Featuring the informal reception to be given by the Boston Teachers Club at the Boston Normal School next Wednesday afternoon will be an exhibit of pictures by instructors in the manual arts department of the Boston schools. Among the exhibitors will be Miss Grace E. Hackett, Miss Harriet F. Smith and Miss Helen E. Cleaves. Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts, is to give selections on the flute with piano accompaniment by Grant Drake. School authorities will be special guests of the club.

## Femina Fashions

are most exquisite and offered at most reasonable prices. Ultra modish styles always.

SUITS GOWNS  
COATS WRAPS

Chandler Corset Store

*Femina Shop*  
FIFTY TEMPLE PLACE

## CIVILIAN ARMY TO WATCH FOR SUSPECTED SPIES

Postmasters, Letter Carriers and All Federal Employees Asked to Aid in Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virtually the entire force of the Federal Government's civilian employees, approximately 500,000 men and women engaged in every branch of service, has been summoned to aid the Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service in the detection of spies and the apprehension of persons engaged in plots and intrigues against the United States.

The Government also has sought the cooperation of the police and detective forces of every town and city of consequence throughout the country. Hundreds of letters requesting such cooperation have been mailed broadcast by the Department of Justice and replies pledging unstinted aid are coming back in great numbers by telegraph and mail.

The largest single force which the Government has enrolled in its nationwide espionage bureau with the possible exception of the municipal police and detective forces, is the army of postmasters, all of whom have been instructed to permit no clue as to the identity of suspected individuals and their activities to go unreported. Under the postmasters are working the letter carriers in the cities and the rural free delivery carriers in the country, a force, all told, of about 300,000 men.

Although no request for cooperation has been addressed to the general public, officials welcome and will hold in strictest confidence cooperation on the part of all private citizens looking to the prevention of activities harmful to the national interest.

## Half Loyalty Not Enough

New York Education Board President on Teachers' Status

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William G. Willcox, president of the Board of Education, expresses doubt that the board now has the power to dismiss a teacher for spreading propaganda of disloyalty in or out of the public schools. He said that because of this condition he hoped for the early passage of a bill introduced at Albany empowering the Board of Education to compel every teacher to take an oath of allegiance to the Government.

"I believe this bill would bring the matter to an issue," said Mr. Willcox. "If the board has the power to force a teacher to take such an oath, a refusal would form the basis for proceedings against the teacher, or a violation would give cause for complaint. I think it would do much to clarify the situation as to pacifist teachers."

Mr. Willcox issued a statement for the Board of Education in reference to the case of Alexander Fichandler, principal of school 165 in Brooklyn, who failed to win promotion to a larger school because of his teaching of pacifism. He said:

"The Board of Education's objection to Mr. Fichandler's appointment as principal of the great Brownsville school had no connection with his refusal to sign the loyalty pledge of the Mayor's Defense Committee. All teachers were informed that signature to this pledge was entirely voluntary and no discrimination against those who refused to sign has even been contemplated."

"In explanation of his refusal to sign, Mr. Fichandler is reported to have said that while he would loyally support the American Government in resisting invasion of its territory, he could not support the defense of

American rights on the high seas. If so, this is an example of conditioned or qualified loyalty which is far too prevalent. The man who is loyal to the American Government only so long as it conforms to his individual opinion, is not the man to inspire 5000 pupils with a true spirit of patriotic citizenship and service."

## Germans in Conspiracy

Plan to Overthrow Governments in Central America

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Gen. Julian Irias, Nicaraguan revolutionist, arrested here Thursday on a charge of being in the United States illegally, is understood really to be held for investigation of his possible connection with an alleged conspiracy of some magnitude, said to be backed by German influences in Central America. The alleged conspiracy, it is stated, had as its object the simultaneous overthrow of the governments of every Central American country and the formation of a union of Central American States fostered by German influence. The authorities have been informed that Irias recently was in Mexico City, when conferences were held by representatives of alleged revolutionists of Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica, and it was reported a German agent participated in them.

## Bomb Cases to Go to Jury

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The defense has rested in the trial of five Germans charged with conspiring to blow up ships carrying supplies to the Entente Allies with bombs which were manufactured on the steamship Friedrich der Grosse, tied up at Hoboken since the outbreak of the war. The case will not go to the jury until Monday.

## B. & M. EMBARGO ON FREIGHT ANNOUNCED

An embargo notice was issued by W. C. Kendall, superintendent of transportation of the Boston & Maine railroad today, which reads:

"On account of heavy movement of eastbound freight and large number of cars reported held by western connections, embargo is placed by this railroad, effective midnight March 31 to midnight April 4 inclusive, on all railroad shipments routing to or via the Boston & Maine Railroad at Mechanicville, Rotterdam and Troy, N. Y., except shipments originating at Troy, Albany or on the New York Central Railroad south of Troy, live stock, perishable material consigned to railroads, Western Union Telegraph Company and United States Government, also all material to be manufactured for use of the United States Government provided billing bears notation: 'The material to be manufactured for use of the United States Government.'"

## MAYOR CURLEY TALKS TO ASSESSORS

Mayor Curley delivered his annual message to the Boston board of assessors today in connection with their property assessments which start next Monday. He urged them to display fairness in all their valuations and to be absolutely sure that no favoritism is displayed. He said that he had seen instances of inequality in assessments when one party would be overvalued and another undervalued for similar amounts of real estate. The Mayor was presented with a silk United States flag by Frederick Bolton, acting for the board. The Mayor thanked them and made a short patriotic speech in which he said that he believed the time had come to have universal military training.

## WAR-EMERGENCY PROHIBITION TO BE CONSIDERED

Conference of Allied Temperance Delegates Is Called to Meet in Washington—Will Not Embarrass the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Daniel A. Poling, president of the National Temperance Council, has called a legislative conference of national temperance organizations, to be held, probably April 17, at which time war-emergency prohibition legislation will be among the topics considered. Mr. Poling declared temperance forces will do nothing to embarrass the Government in the present crisis.

Plans for the conference call for the presence of five representatives from the Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, three from the Prohibition Party, and one from each of the other temperance organizations of the country.

Senator Sheppard of Texas is strongly inclined to favor a "bone-dry" amendment to the national prohibition resolution as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in the last session. A statement to this effect has been received from the Senator by Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

It is understood that Senator Sheppard, immediately upon the reconvening of Congress, will introduce the national prohibition resolution as amended. As so amended, the resolution would read as follows:

"The sale, manufacture, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, or the importation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, are hereby prohibited."

"The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, but nothing in this article shall be construed in any way to abridge the powers of the states to enforce their prohibitory laws."

A meeting of the commission of 20

on the terminology of the national prohibition resolution was held this week at the Raleigh Hotel, at the call of Dr. A. J. Barton of Dallas, Tex. This commission, which was organized July 10, 1915, is made up of representatives of the allied temperance forces of the country.

## BOSTON MAN URGES ARMED NEUTRALITY

David G. Haskins, Jr., a Boston attorney today appealed to Boston peace lovers urging them to write or telegraph the President of the United States and congressmen if possible, asking for armed neutrality rather than war. He declared that munition makers, politicians, newspapers and pro-ally interests are responsible for the war sentiment that has arisen.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Haskins said today: "This country seems to be drifting toward war. It is not quite clear why. Four weeks ago armed neutrality was good enough for everybody, it seemed—today, with no material change in the situation, people and newspapers are talking war, universal military training, an American army in France. Is such a war necessary? Certainly not until armed neutrality has been fairly tried and proved a failure. An unnecessary war is a crime. With all her faults, Germany does not want to fight us. Do we, then—the people of the United States—want to fight her? It is for us to say. If not, a war must not be forced upon us by munition makers, politicians, newspapers or pro-ally interests."

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## MILLIONS FOR FRENCH ORPHANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A movement to raise \$1,000,000 through fifty subscriptions of \$20,000 each was begun here today for the benefit of French war orphans. Starting the effort, James Stillman of the First National Bank of New York stated he would be one of the first to contribute that sum.

## HARVARD PIERIAN SODALITY

Officers for the coming year are announced by the Harvard Pierian Sodality as follows: David Oaks Woodbury, '18, of Ogunquit, Me., president; Leon Harry Zach, '18, of Roxbury, vice-president; Myron Franklin Brightfield of St. Louis, Mo., secretary; Lewis Edes Ward, '19, of Watertown; treasurer; Leo Berthier Drake, '18, of Newfoundland, N. J., manager.

## SPAIN TO AID IN GETTING FOOD TO ARMENIANS

Embassy Makes Recommendation to Madrid Regarding Rescue of Americans at Beirut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the behest of the Armenian Relief Committee, the Spanish Embassy has made recommendations to Madrid that steps be taken at once by the Spanish Government with the view of getting relief supplies to the stricken people of Armenia and Syria and the rescue of the citizens of the United States who are held at Beirut awaiting the Caesar and the Des Moines.

It is considered that the Spanish Government has already started the diplomatic machinery that will produce results. In order for the Spanish Government to provide a ship it will be necessary to gain consent both from the Turkish and the German governments. In case consent is gained the Spanish Government would dispatch her vessel to Alexandria, take on the supplies from the Des Moines and the Caesar and then proceed to Beirut.

## SCHOOL CENTER WORK

School center work will be confined next week to regular activities. At the East Boston School Center there will be the usual cooking lesson by Miss Sutherland on Monday afternoon. The Women's Club will meet on Tuesday afternoon. An illustrated lecture will be given Wednesday evening by John O. Taber, deputy chief of the Boston Fire Department. At the Roxbury School Center "The Eagle's Nest" in motion pictures will be given Tuesday evening. The center will be open as usual on Wednesday for club work. The Mothers Club meeting will be omitted next week.

## INCREASED FARE AUTHORIZED

In an order issued yesterday the Public Service Commission authorized the Ware & Brookfield Street Railway Company to increase fares on its lines in accordance with a petition filed by the company on Feb. 21 of this year. The new rates may go into effect after five days' notice is given to the commission and general public by the railway.

*Tyrol Bros.* Inc.

127 Tremont Street (Opposite Park Street)

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

## Tyrol Wool Sport Suits

Tyrol Wool is a soft knitted texture embracing a large assortment of heather mixtures in blues, browns and greens as well as all the plain colors.

Tyrol Wool will not wrinkle and is not affected in any way by dampness.

An ideal suit for touring, street wear and all outdoor sports.

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\$25.00

Afternoon and Evening Dresses  
Waists and Sweaters in a large  
assortment of styles and ideas.



\$25.00

Ladies'  
Department

*Tyrol Bros.* Inc.

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Opp. Park St.

## Artistic Display of Flowers for Easter

The name of PENN is always associated with the finest and most beautiful of growing things. What more attractive Easter Gift than a

## FLOWERING PLANT CUT FLOWERS?

We have Lilies, Genistas, Spireas, Marguerites, Azaleas, Rose Bushes, Lilac Bushes (purple and white), Jonquils, Hyacinths, and many other potted plants; also

Cut Flowers in Wonderful Variety of Beauty and Fragrance

HARRY PENN

*Penn Florist*  
124 Tremont Street  
Boston's Flowerphone: Beach 6900

WILLIAM PENN



## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

wood and forcing the evacuation of it, he will drive the Germans back to the town of Marcoling, a railway junction some four miles from Cambrai. Advancing simultaneously from Longuevesnes, and Saulcourt he is endeavoring apparently to close upon Le Catelet, which is one of the main points in the Hindenburg line, linking Cambrai to St. Quentin.

For the rest there has been some vigorous fighting in the southern region of Champagne, where the French recovered the trenches they recently lost, and to the northward of Neuville St. Vaast, where the Germans claim that the Canadians were severely repulsed.

BERLIN, Germany, (Saturday, by wireless to Sayville).—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

On the Aisne front artillery fighting was lively. On both sides of the road from Peronne to Fins our rear guards retired toward Ruyalcourt and Sorel after engagements with superior English forces. Northeast of Soissons French battalions tried in vain to gain ground. Their attacks against our outposts near Neuville and Margival were repulsed with heavy losses.

Contemplated attacks, indicated by the gathering of forces between Saigneul and Laneville on the Aisne and Marne Canal, were frustrated by our batteries. In Champagne, also, French troops being held in readiness for attack were shelled. Our thrusting detachments brought back 13 prisoners from a raid against hostile positions in the Paroy Forest, Lorraine.

Of the actions in the east the statement says:

An attack by several Russian companies on Prince Leopold's front west of Dunaburg failed, due to German fire. Nothing of importance took place on the fronts of Archduke Joseph or Field Marshal von Mackensen.

In Macedonia a thrust into the French trenches between Ochrida and Presba lakes yielded several quick-loading guns and large stores of ammunition.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, (Saturday).—The official statement from British headquarters last night says:

We have occupied the villages of Ruyalcourt, Sorel le Grand and Fins and have gained ground, after sharp fighting, in the neighborhood of Heudicourt, where we took a few prisoners. Early this morning a hostile attack upon our positions south of Neuville-Bourjaval, was driven off with loss.

We entered the German lines last night at two points east of Neuville St. Vaast, inflicted casualties and secured prisoners.

The artillery was active on both sides at a number of points during the day. East of Vermeles our heavy artillery obtained several hits on a German train.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, (Saturday).—The French official communication issued last night says:

To the north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise German artillery has bombarded several points on our front line. Our batteries have answered energetically. There has been no infantry action.

To the northeast of Soissons, we have made progress in the sector of Vresny-Margival.

To the west of Maisons de Champagne a lively counterattack by our troops permitted us to throw out the Germans from the elements of trenches in which they took a footing on the 28th of March. During this action we captured 63 prisoners.

Belgian communication: During the night a Belgian detachment made an incursion into the first German line at the bridge of Steenstraete. Sharp fighting resulted, in which severe losses were inflicted on the adversary, who had to abandon a few prisoners.

Army of the Orient: There has been no important event on the Macedonian front. Our opponents, who seemed to be preparing a counterattack to the west of Monastir, did not debouch from their trenches.

Thursday night was calm except for the usual artillery activity and patrol skirmishes and lively fighting near Maisons de Champagne, it was announced in the noon official statement.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, (Saturday).—An official Italian statement reads:

After violent and prolonged preparation the Austrians attempted to storm an Italian position on Mt. Faltti but were severely repulsed with heavy losses, the "tallans" taking some prisoners.

## PROGRESSIVES TO HOLD NATIONAL CONVENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Headquarters of the National Progressive Party, of which Matthew Hale of Boston is acting chairman, has issued a statement saying that "in spite of the international crisis," there was no intention to abandon the national convention fixed for April 12, 13 and 14 at St. Louis.

Accompanying the statement was a copy of a letter from President Wilson to Chairman Hale, which was cited to show that the President has no fear that the holding of the convention at this time might embarrass the President.

## FRENCH CLAIM SUBMARINE WAR IS INEFFECTUAL

Of 874 Ships Arriving and 783 Departing, Week of March 25, Only Two Big Boats Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France, (Saturday).—Submarine warfare against French shipping is clearly shown by the latest figures of losses for the week ending March 25. Only two vessels over 1600 tons were sunk during that week by enemy agencies in addition to five under 1600 tons. One vessel was unsuccessfully attacked and seven fishing vessels were sunk.

These figures, of course, are trifling as compared with the arrivals and departures of all nationalities to and from French ports, which were for the week 874 arrivals and 783 departures. All these figures are smaller as compared with figures for the previous week, it may be noted, when 6 ships over 1600 tons were lost.

## MEXICAN PLOT IS DEFENDED IN THE REICHSTAG

(Continued from page one)

ism: between Japan and the United States was stronger than that between Japan and Germany, despite the present state of war, and as for the Entente reproach that it was shameful to see the Allies, had not the Entente itself taken from the Central European alliance the two powers bound to it by treaties of more than 30 years standing.

It was his duty, Dr. Zimmermann concluded, to give the brave troops already facing superior forces as few enemies to face as possible and even Herr Haase could not deny that Mexico and Japan were suited for that purpose.

## "U-Boat Policy Justified"

Von Capelle Assures Reichstag of Submarine Campaign Effect

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland, (Saturday).

A Berlin telegram states that Admiral von Capelle made a confidential statement before the main Reichstag committee on Thursday concerning the submarine campaign, expectations concerning which he said had been realized to the fullest extent.

The result of 781,500 tons sunk in February, despite the shortness of the month and unfavorable weather conditions, offered the best prospects for the future, the more so since the number of submarines on active service was always increasing, while the boats themselves were becoming more efficient.

All statements concerning the destruction of numbers of submarines were false. These losses were lower than anticipated and the increase of submarines for active service in February and March greatly exceeded the losses, while as far as the total of boats was concerned, the number lost did not matter at all.

Reports up to date promised well for March, although there was a perceptible decrease of shipping in the barred zone, chiefly due to its avoidance by neutrals, a fact which the German Navy welcomed, as the sinking of neutral vessels was a painful task, but absolutely necessary. The Navy hoped its warnings would be observed more and more, and in any case was confident of success.

## ST. QUENTIN NOW MENACED BY THE BRITISH SOLDIERS

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD (Saturday).—British troops today swept forward in a mile advance over a seven-mile front in the Heudicourt region, seriously menacing the important German base city of St. Quentin.

Five cities were captured in this drive toward the Hindenburg line. The ground gained constituted an advance of about a mile and a half over the recently won line of battle against the Germans.

The towns occupied by the British troops in their advance today were Heudicourt, St. Emille, Vermand, Martville and Soyecourt.

## TRADE WITH FRANCE DISCUSSED

Prof. Marcel Knecht, professor of economics at the University of Nancy, France, was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House yesterday. He is here as the official delegate of the French National Committee on the Effort of France, of Her Allies, and of Her Friends. He said that American business interests should make an immediate effort to get closely in touch with the French people, inasmuch as they can in that way only be in a position to make the most of the industrial opportunities which France will offer America after the war.

## WATCH and WARD

39th Annual Public Meeting

"DR. HALE'S" CHURCH

Essex, Cor. Newbury Streets

Sunday, April 1st, 7:30 P. M.

ADDRESS BY

Rev. J. G. Shearer, D. D., Toronto, Supt. of Social Service Council of Canadian Churches, on "The Churches' Ministry to the Ministry."

Howard Clark Barber, Supt. "Parkhurst" Society, New York City, on "People in Illness."

Thomas W. Paul, Boston, President of the D. D. pastor of Arlington St. Church (subject to be announced). The Public Cordially Invited.

## SCOTTISH PLANS ON TEMPERANCE HAVE HEARING

(Continued from page one)

ple the freest possible hand in dealing with the traffic.

Referring to the Scottish Temperance Act which comes into operation in 1920 he said license did not have quite the same value in Scotland as in England and Wales, but had a speculative value dependent upon when the district was likely to do when the Scottish Temperance Act became operative.

He asked them to consider, without forming fixed conclusions that day, whether if State purchase were adopted in England on the basis of interest in England, and in Scotland on the basis of interest created by the Scottish Temperance Act, acceleration of the act would not be facilitated.

The Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913 (which so far as regards the polling of electors, does not come into force before June 1, 1920), is designated to promote temperance in Scotland by (a) conferring on the electors in prescribed areas control over the grant and renewal of certificates. A poll must be taken by a local authority on a requisition signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors in the area; the questions to be submitted to the electors shall be (1) No-change resolution, meaning that the powers and discretion of the licensing court shall remain unchanged; (2) Limiting resolution, meaning that the number of certificates for the sale of excisable liquors shall be reduced by one-quarter; and (3) No-license resolution, meaning that no certificate for the sale of excisable liquors should be granted except for inns and hotels or restaurants in special cases. If 55 per cent of the votes recorded are in favor of no-license resolution, and not less than 35 per cent of the electors have voted, the resolution will be carried; but a mere majority on a 35 per cent poll will carry a limiting resolution; and a mere majority, independent on the size of the poll, a no-change resolution. Only one of the three resolutions can be voted for, but if a no-license resolution is not carried, the votes recorded in favor of such a resolution can be added to those in favor of the limiting resolution.

## ADMIRALTY REPORT ON MASCOOT INCIDENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, (Saturday).—Referring to the Berlin report that German naval forces had been cruising off the south coast of England, the British Admiralty announces:

"During the night of March 28-29 some firing was observed some miles off shore from Lowestoft. Our patrols were sent to the scene with the utmost speed, but nothing was seen of the enemy forces, who had made off."

"There is only one British steamer named Mascotte in the register, and she is unarmed, but it is assumed the German message refers to one of our patrol trawlers named Mascot."

AMSTERDAM, Holland, (Saturday).

An official statement from Berlin says: "During the night of March 28-29, part of our naval forces cruised in the barred zone off the south coast of England. Beyond the armed English steamer Mascotte, which we encountered eight miles east of Lowestoft and sank by artillery fire, neither the enemy fighting forces nor merchant shipping was sighted. Seven men of the Mascotte were made prisoners."

## WOMEN IN COUNCIL ELECT

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Women in Council, Roxbury: President, Mrs. Wilfred A. French; vice-presidents, Mrs. William H. Daniels and Mrs. Frederick S. Snow; recording secretary, Mrs. James H. Brehaut; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Llewellyn D. Seaver; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert V. Mitchell; auditor, Mrs. George C. Morton.

## LORD ROBERT CECIL'S REPLY TO CHANCELLOR

British Blockade Minister Says Only Means to Carry It Out Kept Unrestricted U-Boat War From Earlier Adoption

LONDON, England, (Saturday).—Lord Robert Cecil, the British Minister of Blockade, last evening made reply to the latest utterances of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, in a statement to the Associated Press.

"The German Chancellor claims that Germany in the past renounced the unrestricted use of her submarine weapon in the expectation that Great Britain could be made to observe in her blockade policy the laws of humanity and international agreements," said Lord Robert. "It is difficult to say whether this statement is the more remarkable for its hypocrisy or for its falseness. It would hardly seem that Germany is in a position to speak of humanity or international agreements, since she began this war by deliberately violating all dictates of humanity."

"Has the Chancellor forgotten that the German forces have been guilty of excesses in Belgium, unparalleled in history, culminating in the attempted enslavement of a dauntless people; of poisoning wells, of bombarding open towns, torpedoing hospital ships and sinking other vessels with total disregard for the safety of noncombatants on board, with the result that many hundreds of innocent victims, including both women and children, have lost their lives?"

"The latest manifestation of this policy is to be seen in the devastation and deportations carried out by the Germans in their forced retreat on the western front. The Chancellor states that it is because the Allies have not abandoned their blockade and have refused the so-called peace offer of Germany that unrestricted submarine warfare is now decided on. As to this I will do no more than quote what the Chancellor himself said in the Reichstag when announcing the adoption of unrestricted submarine war."

"He said that as soon as he himself, in agreement with the supreme army command, reached the conviction that ruthless U-boat warfare would bring Germany nearer to a victorious peace, then the U-boat warfare would be started. He continued:

"This moment has now arrived. Last autumn the time was not ripe, but today the moment has come when, with the greatest prospect of success, we can undertake this enterprise. We must not wait any longer. Where has there been a change? In the first place the most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring, and thereby a firm basis has been created for success."

"Does not this prove conclusively that it was not any scruple or any respect for international law or neutral rights that prevented unrestricted warfare from being adopted earlier, but merely a lack of means to carry out? I think it may be useful once again to point out that the illegal and inhuman attack on shipping by the Germans cannot be justified as a reprisal for the action of Great Britain in attempting to cut off from Germany all imports."

"The submarine campaign was clearly contemplated as far back as December, 1914, when Admiral von Tirpitz gave an indication to an American correspondent in Berlin of the projected plan. As for the plea that the Allies are aiming at the annihilation of Germany and her allies and that ruthless warfare is therefore justified, it is sufficient in order to refute this to quote the following passage from the Allies' reply of Jan. 10, 1917, to President Wilson's note:

"There is no need to say that if the Allies desire to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussia."

sian militarism, the extermination and political disappearance of the German people have never, as has been pretended, formed a part of their design."

"The allusion made to Russia by the German Chancellor can hardly be treated seriously. A Government of Hohenzollerns cannot pose as the champions of freedom and self-government as against autocracy. When the German people enjoy the benefits of a truly representative Government and are no longer dominated by a military autocracy, Germany may appear in that role, but not until then."

## SOCIALISTS PLANNING PROTEST AGAINST WAR

A meeting to protest against any action by Congress or the President that may lead to the entry of the United States into the war will be held by the Massachusetts Socialist Party and the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party on the ballrooms of Boston Common at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The general subject for discussion is "Why War? Why This Talk of Conscription?"

The speakers for the Socialist Party will be James O'Neal and Louis E. Henderson, both of Boston, and Peter McDermott of Providence and Arthur Reimer of Boston will represent the Socialist Labor Party. Resolutions are being prepared for presentation at the meeting, which are expected to state, in general, that the present situation does not warrant the United States in entering the war, that the entry of the United States will complicate the points of issue without providing a satisfactory solution, and that the financiers and speculators will be the chief recipients of the benefits accruing from war, while the workingmen have nothing to gain and much to lose by a declaration.

## COLLEGE REGISTRARS TO HOLD CONVENTION

Registrars from the colleges and universities of United States and Canada will convene for the eighth annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., on April 25, 26 and 27. Various problems of administration connected with the registrar's departments of educational institutions will be discussed at the convention.

Henry S. Barker, president of the University of Kentucky, will deliver the address of welcome, and representatives of the United States Department of Education are scheduled to speak at the sessions, as are the individual members of the association. The present officers of the association are as follows: President, Frank E. Dickey, Columbia University; vice-presidents, Arthur W. Tarbell, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and Frank M. Hiestand, University of Wisconsin; secretary-treasurer, Ezra L. Gillis, University of Kentucky.

## HAPPY TWENTY PARTY

The ninth annual party and entertainment given last night by the Happy Twenty, a newsboys organization, at Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, was enjoyed by a large assemblage of friends of the boys. The special entertainment contributed by performers from several of the Boston playhouses was especially pleasing to the patrons of the affair.

## INDEPENDENCE TO POLAND NEW RUSSIA'S OFFER

(Continued from page one)

"union of feelings and hearts may be an anticipation of the union of our States." All the members of the Provisional Government have signed the proclamation.

The organization of the peasants of Russia was put in hand following the early days of the revolution by the formation of peasants' councils corresponding to the workmen's and soldiers' councils.

The Republican union of peasant members of the Duma has now issued a proclamation to the peasantry declaring that their long need of land will now be satisfied under a form of government suitable to them. Declaring that hitherto teaching in schools and churches has described the rulers of Russia as "God's anointed," the manifesto says that these idols have been cast down and Russia has freed herself from old superstitions. "With our own hands we have now to shape our destiny." In this matter of peasantry order is increasingly tending to prevail.

One phase of the revolution was the restlessness among the peasantry, and attempts were made to stir up such feeling among the peasantry as to induce them to take a hand themselves in sweeping away all the old landowning system without waiting for any action by the Provisional Government. These dangers are now being overcome.

## EXEMPT BILL TO CONSIDER NEED OF FARM LABOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, (Saturday).—In the House of Commons committee yesterday the bill for re-examination of discharged and rejected men was modified to meet the needs of agriculture. It was proposed that the men employed in agriculture should be exempted from the bill. The Government resisted this, Mr. Bonar Law arguing that it was very unwise to make a definite rule, for the Government must get every man who could be spared.

Despite strong speaking against the amendment on the Government's behalf, it was clearly finding wide support and Mr. MacPherson for the War Office finally offered to compromise on some such method as exempting all those men registered as agricultural laborers under the Act of 1915. The amendment was then withdrawn.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. Snowden to exclude from the bill men discharged as disabled, but Mr. MacPherson refused to give way. Many of these men had become fit since their discharge, and the War Office expected to get 50,000 to 60,000 in this way.

## NEW BRUNSWICK PREMIER

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Walter E. Foster of St. John has accepted the premiership of New Brunswick, which was tendered him after the resignation of Premier J. A. Murray. He took up immediately the formation of a new administration and announced that the names of the Cabinet members would be made public in a few days. The new Premier led the Conservatives in the last elections.

## TRANQUILLITY SAID TO REIGN ALL OVER SPAIN

Embassy at Washington Gets Report—Mass Meeting at Valladolid Dissolved Quietly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Spanish Embassy received the following cablegram Saturday morning from Madrid: "Absolute tranquillity reigns all over Spain. A meeting which was organized today at Valladolid was dissolved by the civil authorities without incident."

The Embassy received the following cablegram from the home Government at Madrid, under date of March 28:

"Manifestos having been published by the representatives of the Workmen's Unions, proclaiming a general strike, without fixing a date for it, clearly with revolutionary purpose and the idea of disturbing the public order, which was very marked at a public meeting held last night, the Government has suspended the constitutional guarantees, after having arrested, by judicial order, the signers of the manifesto. Absolute tranquillity reigns over Spain and the Government trust in the common sense of the workmen and in the effectiveness of measures adopted to preserve public order. All the press condemns the unjustified attitude of the representatives of the workmen."

It is explained that Spain has been experiencing a serious shortage in food, due to the same general conditions that have caused embarrassment in the United States, and this in spite of the fact, too, that Spain has been enjoying greater prosperity than at any time in the history of the country.

## ARMS LAID DOWN BY HUNDREDS OF REBELS IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba.—Virtually all the soldiers and civilians comprising the rebel forces of Rigoberto Fernandez in Oriente Province, between 500 and 600 in number, surrendered to Colonel Varona at Guantanamo Friday. The rebels gave up 30,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and 20,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition. Fernandez is still at large.

Rafael Manduley, Liberal candidate for Governor of Oriente Province, accompanied by several prominent men of Santiago de Cuba, also surrendered. Friday Colonel Varona reported that the ninth squadron of the Third Regiment, with nine officers, which had joined the rebellion in Oriente Province, had surrendered to him today.

They also handed over their arms and equipment, 14,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and 15,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition. All the members of the Regular Army who joined in the uprising in Oriente are declared now to have surrendered to the Government, the number Friday being 900.

## PAUL REVERE CHAPTER

Members of the Paul Revere Chapter of the D. A. R., will hold their regular meeting at 41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, next Thursday morning when a paper on "Our Country's Grandmother" will be read by Mrs. Francis H. Wade.



Unusual Values and Distinctive Models in

SUITS

Extraordinary Values in Every Department for the first Great Easter Sale in our new store.

## Women's and Misses' Suits

Extraordinary offering of reproductions of high priced models. Materials are high quality tricotines, gabardines and men's wear serge and smart hair-line effects, navy, black and oxfords. Linings are of selected fancy or plain pussy willow. (Second Floor)

MISSSES' SUITS—Special sale values in Misses' Suits, selected Men's Wear Serge, Tweeds, Oxfords, Burellas, Guanburis, Checks. Wonderfully attractive new Misses' Models in all the wanted colors. \$35 (Third Floor)

MISSSES' SUITS—Special sale values in Misses' Suits, selected Men's Wear Serge, Tweeds, Oxfords, Burellas, Guanburis, Checks. Wonderfully attractive new Misses' Models in all the wanted colors. \$39.75 (Third Floor)

WOMEN'S SUITS—A wide variety of unusual models, including special sale values in tricotines, wool Jerseys, Poiret twills and serges. All have the charm of superior individual style. (Second Floor) \$45

Extraordinary Values in Coats, Dresses, Blouses.

J. P. O'Connor Co.  
157 Tremont Street

## Union Suits

Ingrain Yarn, Crochet Trimmed

All 55c Each

Regularly Priced Much Higher

A PARADOX—The high price of fine ingrain yarn is the reason for the unusually low price of these 2400 first-quality union suits. A certain manufacturer could secure no more yarn of like quality at the old prices—hence he decided to close out all that remained of the union suits, a quantity too small for his regular wholesale trade. Chandler & Co. purchased a lot at a very low price, and have marked the suits accordingly.

STYLE—Three-piece model, perfect fitting. Finished with crochet and silk tape. Close and lace knee. Regular and extra sizes. (Street Floor.)

Mail Orders Filled

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West, Boston



## PACIFISTS TURN SUDDENLY TO FINANCING WAR

(Continued from page one)

that they will be honestly fed, clothed and armed, and that if they are killed or wounded the pensions will not come out of the poor."

The greatest significance was attached to the sudden action of leading pacifists, because of the belief that they were in close communication with Washington leaders. While they insisted that they "still hoped" for peace, their actions indicated that the "hope" is practically exhausted.

The committee, in its announcement, pointed out that the heavy toll of war will be upon the working people of the country because of their greater numbers. With this in view, it calls for signatures to a pledge to demand legislation for a special war income tax on all incomes over \$5000. The schedule calls for a tax of 2 1/2 per cent on all incomes from \$5000 to \$10,000 per year.

On all incomes over \$10,000 a sliding scale beginning at 10 per cent and rising to a point that will permit no individual to retain more than a net income of over \$100,000 per year, is proposed.

The pledge further calls for legislation limiting net profits on all war supplies to 3 1/2 per cent and provides that no wholesale or retail dealer shall sell foodstuffs or other necessities at a profit greater than 6 per cent during the war.

"We do not believe that any real patriot wants the poor people of the nation to bear the burden of the cost of war in addition to the burden of fighting," said Mr. Pinchot. "Our committee is not made up of peace-at-any-price people, and there is no one connected with the movement who has any German sympathy. Our proposal is simply predicated on the Nation's experience in past wars, and is based on the theory that in war there should be a partnership between the workers who will be called upon to risk their lives and the wealthy who will be called upon to furnish the finance of war."

"An idea of what such an emergency law would do can be seen in the case of the Dupont family, popularly reported to have an annual income of \$80,000,000. Taking out \$100,000 allowance for each of the ten or so members of the family, would leave a net return to the Government of approximately \$79,000,000 a year."

"Recently we have been asked to sign a meaningless pledge of loyalty to the country, which was in fact an insult to any real American patriot. Here is a pledge that is something more than empty words. It is practical patriotism."

### Navy Wants 1200 Men

Plans Made for Extraordinary Steps to Get Quota of District

Lieut. Charles S. Keller, Boston recruiting officer for the United States Navy, was in conference with Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, this morning laying plans for extraordinary steps to enlist the district's quota of 1200 men of the 35,500 needed immediately to fill the Navy's emergency complement. Twenty days have been given for this work. Admiral Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, has sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Keller:

"Thirty-eight thousand five hundred additional men are needed immediately to fill Navy's emergency complement. Considering the population of your district, its diversified industries and its national importance, I have assigned your station a quota of 1200 men to be recruited by April 20. From your estimate of the people and their keen interest in national defense, can I surely count upon this number?"

"I believe your district is alive to the urgent need for more men and now is the time to show in a practical manner that the people of your district want a powerful Navy. Armed guards composed only of naval officers and American bluejackets, are assigned to every American ship that sails for the war zone, and in any emergency American bluejackets will bear the brunt of the fighting."

"The immediate need is for bluejackets and until the Navy's quota is filled you will spare no effort to get recruits, as it is of first and most urgent importance. After the Navy's complement is filled, you will continue your work in assisting Marine Corps and Army to recruit."

"Although the spirit of patriotism will be the guiding motive in actuating young men to enlist, do not fail to inform all applicants of the material benefits the Navy offers in way of pay, advancement and vocational

training. Enlist the services of all patriotic Americans in this vitally important work."

(Signed) "PALMER."

A new impetus has been given all recruiting in New England districts with the approach of the special session of Congress. Major William H. Parker, chief of the New England district recruiting work of the Marine Corps, with offices in Tremont Row, announced this morning that an automobile campaign is being undertaken by his department. Cars, some of them driven by women drivers, will cover scores of cities and towns in Massachusetts and neighboring New England states. The first of these, driven by Mrs. Charles T. Owens, who has been on recruiting duty at the marine tent on Boston Common, started out today for Wellesley, Natick, Framingham, Ashland, Milford, Holliston, Pawtucket, Marlborough and Worcester.

Notices have been sent by Major Parker to patriotic organizations in each town where the automobiles will call and the time when the cars are expected to arrive has been given. In each town the recruiting automobile will proceed directly to the common and there speeches of 10 minutes' length will be given by the speakers. Major Parker himself will accompany the party driven by Mrs. Owens and will make the speeches.

No standards are being lowered by the Marine Corps examiners. Out of 75 recruits examined during the recruiting week but 25 were accepted. These men are sent to the Port Royal Instruction School for Marines.

A call has been sent to all former Marines urging them to reenlist and Major Parker was this morning in conference with heads of the street railways of Boston relative to former marines in their employ, to transportation and to other things.

Col. Frank B. McCoy, U. S. A., retired, Boston recruiting officer for the Army, declared in a letter sent today to a Boston judge, who was reported to have suspended a sentence provided the young man found guilty would join the Army that no lowering of the bar in the Army has taken place, despite the exceptional call for recruits and that "the United States Army accepts only those who can truthfully answer 'no' to the question, 'Have you ever been convicted of a felony or imprisoned under the sentence of a court in a reformatory, jail or penitentiary?'"

"We try to make the service all that is desired, and will succeed with the help of the good people of Massachusetts," Colonel McCoy added. "The two men referred to," he said, "will be denied enlistment when they apply."

During the week 120 men have been sent to the Army from Boston, and today 20 more were on their way. This afternoon all non-commissioned officers in the recruiting service at Boston have been called to conference at the Colonel's office in the Scollay Building. At this meeting plans for a campaign that it is hoped will break all past recruiting records in both State and nation will be made.

At the Navy Yard 86 men were accepted out of 522 applicants for place as sailors during the week which ended Thursday night. Those who enlist as seamen and apprentice seamen are sent to Newport for training. Others go to the Charlestown Navy Yard to the battleship Georgia, which has been designated the receiving ship. A torpedo, valued at between \$5000 and \$7000, arrived in Boston last night and, after dusk this evening, will be taken to the Boston Common, where it will be mounted on a platform as one of the exhibits to attract men to the Navy. Another exhibit there will be two lion cubs loaned by Louis E. Denny of 532 Massachusetts Avenue. The animals will wear the national colors.

### Seven Boats Now in Use

Committee Reports Ready Response to Call for Patrol Craft

Fleet steam yachts and power boats to patrol the coasts when emergency requires have been tendered promptly by many private owners in response to preliminary inquiries made by the naval forces division of the Massachusetts. Committee on Public Safety, seven of the boats being in commission now and 12 more practically ready for immediate service.

The subcommittee on patrol boats have already collected data on over 100 steam yachts and motor boats that may be of great service in case of war. The boats in commission ready for immediate use are the following: Actus, E. B. Dane, owner; Scooter, John L. Salmon; Boy Scout, Albert Geiger Jr.; Lily, George W. McNear; Needle, George Bachelor; Petrel II, Edgar Pierce; Lynx, Nathaniel F. Ayer. Those ready and about to go in commission in a very few days: Whistler, Lawrence Percival; Gypsy, Robert F. Herrick; Bonita, Robert Winsor; Wild

Goose, Charles L. Harding; Shadow, Mrs. D. W. Sortwell; Alsore III, C. M. Binnell; Kex II, F. P. Hucksins; Venture, Mrs. George Silsbee; Cossack, Galen Stone; Manatee, Commodore John Fallon of the Corinthian Yacht Club; Machagone, William L. Douglas; Malay, Mrs. Charles G. Weld.

Besides the above, many other boats are being overhauled, so they may be ready for the water at comparatively short notice, and at least a dozen boats are being built primarily for patrol service, although their owners will use them for cruising in case there is no war.

Notably among these is Richard S. Russell's large 80-foot Herreshoff boat and the squadron of eight 62-foot boats recently ordered by members of the Eastern Yacht Club that have a guaranteed speed of over 25 miles per hour.

The committee are still hoping to find more boats not yet listed and therefore request any owners willing to list their boats over 30 feet in length to send data to the committee on naval forces, room 375, State House, Boston.

The room set aside for the meeting and work of the naval forces committee is one of the busiest in the section allotted to the Public Safety Committee. The announcement of the committee on aviation stating that classes were about to be formed at the Squantum Aviation Field has resulted in daily influx of applicants and George R. Fearing Jr., who has undertaken this work for the naval forces division, is kept busy giving preliminary information and preparing for actual registration of the men. Daily meetings of the naval division members are needed to take care of the rapidly growing work.

When this subcommittee was formed the scope of the work was unknown and for the first few weeks was carried on by one committee dividing the work as found necessary, the members having been selected and appointed for their ability in the various branches which were considered of primary importance. As the work developed it was necessary to increase the size of the committee and divide it into the various subdivisions.

Certain members of the committee have been appointed civilian aides to the commandant of the First Naval District, which has meant that the activities have extended beyond the limits of the State of Massachusetts, the First Naval District being from Eastport, Me., to Chatham, Mass.

On the enrollment and every opportunity has been taken to stimulate enlistment in the regular Navy and Naval Militia, and particular emphasis has been placed upon the need of men for the Naval Coast Defense Patrol, in all of which great assistance has been given by the Naval Training Association of 42 Water Street. Pamphlets and circulars have been circulated, not only in Massachusetts, but also in Maine and Vermont, as well as New York, at the request of the committee there. Enrolling parties have already been to Provincetown, Duxbury, Scituate, Cohasset, Plymouth, Hingham, Brockton, Salem, Gloucester and various points along the Maine coast, and are arranging to try to canvass the State as much as possible to stimulate interest and enrollment. Information has also been furnished to the colleges and institutes and to all other organizations and committees, cooperating in every possible way to carry out the ideas and plans of Captain Rush, the commandant of the district.

### Force Is Increased

About 800 Men Added to the Boston Navy Yard

On account of the volume of work which is waiting at the Charlestown Navy Yard, 800 additional skilled mechanics and laborers have been employed by the labor bureau since last Monday morning. The new men were secured in order to complete the present work, so as to make room for the new work which is being assigned to the Navy Yard. Arrangements were also made today for 400 men to work in the various industrial plants at the Navy Yard tomorrow. This action rescinds the orders received some weeks ago suspending all Sunday work. The new employees have all been provided with photographic passes.

Capt. R. D. Hasbrouck stated today that a census was being taken of all employees at the Navy Yard to determine how many belong to the Massa-

chusetts National Guard and the Massachusetts Naval Militia. Those employees who cannot be easily spared from the Navy Yard will be classified and their names sent to Washington where their cases will be considered by the War and Navy departments with the view of deciding which ones, if any, can and should be relieved from the guard or naval militia units to continue their employment in the industrial plants at the Navy Yard.

When the Massachusetts National Guard was ordered to the Mexican border last summer the members of the various companies who were employed at the Navy Yard were ordered to remain at their work. The members of the companies of the M. N. G., which have already been called into service, have left their work at the Navy Yard, but if the decision of the War and Navy departments results in excusing them from the guard and naval militia duty, those who are now with their companies will probably be ordered back to the Navy Yard.

### Women Urged to Help

State Federation of Clubs President Sends Out an Appeal

Letters urging preparedness for whatever may take place in the present international crisis, are being sent to the presidents of all the clubs affiliated with the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, president of the Federation. In part the communication says: "Curtail your flower beds, and utilize all waste land for the growing of vegetables. Consult the State Chairman of Conservation in regard to good methods of gardening. 'Make a card catalogue of women in your community who may be called on in emergencies for help. Get statements from them as to how many hours a day, and how many days a week, they can give to work outside their homes. Keep a record of the kind of work each can do. Nursing, cooking, knitting, sewing, clerical work, typewriting and automobile driving are some of the ways in which women may help."

### Bankers Loan \$1,000,000

A loan of \$1,000,000, without interest, has been made by Boston banking houses for the purchase of supplies for troops, because no money has been forthcoming through usual channels since the failure of Congress to make appropriations. The money has been obtained by a Boston committee co-operating with the United States Army quartermaster in the New England district.

Bankers, trust companies and financial houses generally responded quickly and patriotically. Through its chairman, James L. Richards, and Eugene V. R. Thayer, president of the Merchants National Bank, the committee obtained a loan of \$250,000 from Lee, Higginson & Co., \$250,000 from Kidder, Peabody & Co. and \$500,000 in all from the following 10 national banks and trust companies:

Merchants National Bank, National Shawmut Bank, Second National Bank, Union National Bank, Federal Trust Company, Old Colony Trust Company, American Trust Company, New England Trust Company, Commonwealth Trust Company and the State Street Trust Company.

### Mongolia Ends Round Trip

With a report of having encountered a mysterious vessel that sent German code messages by wireless, the American freighter Mongolia docked today at an American port from England. The Mongolia, first unarmed American steamship to make a round trip through the submarine zone, sailed in February.

### Ceremonies at Braves Field

Soldiers, sailors and marines will parade with the Charlestown Navy Yard Band at Braves Field and sailors from the ships at the Navy Yard will present a United States flag to the Braves and raise it with appropriate ceremony as a preliminary to the first game of the National league series season, Wednesday, April 11. The Boston National League Club will give a large percentage of the gross receipts from the advance sale of the grandstand seats for this opening game between the Braves and the Giants to the fund raised by patriotic

citizens of Boston for a clubhouse to be maintained under Y. M. C. A. auspices for the use of United States soldiers and sailors.

### Cecilia Is Examined

In order to guard the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilia from injury from without, United States Marshal John J. Mitchell today directed an examination to be made of the dock at East Boston in which the vessel is moored as well as the outside hull of the ship. The dock was dragged from one end to the other beneath the steamer at high water by wires and later in the day the hull of the steamer was examined carefully by divers.

## DANISH ISLANDS NOW OWNED BY UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

State, one for the Danish Legation and the fourth for the Danish Government. The next step was the dispatch of messages to St. Thomas. The Secretary of the Navy sent the following to Commander Pollock of the Olympia: "You are authorized to receive the islands in the name of the United States." The message of the Danish Minister to the Danish Governor was: "You are authorized to deliver the islands in the name of the King."

The messages were dispatched to New York, thence to Porto Rico, and wirelessly from there to St. Thomas. It was estimated that the entire transaction was completed before noon.

The name of the islands is changed to "the Virgin Islands of the United States." The ceremony at St. Thomas consisted simply of the lowering of the Danish flag, either from a Danish ship or from a staff on land, and the hoisting of the United States flag.

Admiral Oliver, who is to be the Governor of the islands, will leave later for his post of duty.

It is understood that the transfer of sovereignty will involve no material change for the people of the islands, and so far as has been reported, the change to them is regarded as most satisfactory. The details of government remain to be settled and will depend largely upon reports and recommendations to be made by Governor Oliver.

## DEMOCRATS TO CONTROL HOUSE OF CONGRESS

(Continued from page one)

With the Democrats in the matter of organization, declined to make public his position in advance of Monday's opening session. He admitted, however, that he already has determined how he will cast his vote and this is supposed to be for Champ Clark.

The Socialist member believed that, if necessary, the House would be organized along "patriotic" lines. He said Democrats and Republicans would, in his estimation, display an equal amount of patriotism in organization.

None of the returning members look for a special session of long duration. The feeling is that whatever legislation is recommended by the President, when his message is read next Tuesday or Wednesday at a joint session of Senate and House, will be acted upon with little delay and that when this is disposed of Congress will adjourn, unless new international developments make it imperative that a longer session be held.

The most extended debate is expected to be centered upon the Universal Military Training Bill, but it is felt that if the President urges its passage in his message, as hoped for by Senator Chamberlain, it has good prospects of becoming law during the special session.

### SUBMARINE CHASER BIDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department today received bids from about 50 firms to construct one or more submarine chasers each. Some bid on a cost and percentage basis and others on a job rate. The Navy expected to give out more details late this afternoon.

## SONS' NIGHT AT THE BOSTON CITY CLUB OBSERVED

About 500 members of the Boston City Club and their sons listened last night to addresses and remarks by Mayor Curley, James J. Storrow, president of the club; James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston; William F. Garcelon, former graduate manager of Harvard athletics, and Joseph Lee. Practically all of the speeches told the boys of prominent public men today who attained their success through hard and enthusiastic work.

George S. Smith was toastmaster, and music was rendered by quartets from Harvard and Dartmouth. Mayor Curley referred to Joseph W. Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, and Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, as men who had attained their success through persistence, loyalty and education. Mr. Storrow traced the careers of the men who had been on the Harvard crew, laying their achievements to the enthusiasm they gained while on the crew. Mr. Hustis declared that the ability of a nation to carry on a successful war is controlled by the efficiency of the railroad systems, and claimed that the railroads in the United States "have the lowest capitalization, pay the highest wages and have the lowest freight rates of any in the world."

Mr. Billings told of humorous incidents connected with the receipt of so-called "conscience letters." Samuel K. Ratcliffe of England was given an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Garcelon said that victory in games and in business can be attained only through fairness and gameness and Mr. Lee told of the good effects of outdoor amusements. Boy Scouts of Greater Boston concluded the evening with flag ceremonies.

## RUSSIAN COURSE AT B. U. ENROLLS ABOUT 25 PUPILS

About 25 students are enrolled in the course in commercial Russian, which is being given for the first time this semester by the Boston University College of Business Administration. The majority of the students are employed by banks and banking houses in Boston, which are contemplating increased financial relations with Russia.

Michael B. Kesselman, a native of Russia, is instructor of the course. He is a graduate of the Kiew Business College, and taught for several years in the Poltava Business College in Russia. He has also studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. The members of the course are translating letters sent by various firms for that purpose, but no textbook is used. Mr. Kesselman will give a course in elementary Russian at the summer session of Boston University.

Next year the scope of the course will be widened, so as to include the history of Russia and the significance of the Russian revolution from the political and commercial points of view. In addition to the course in Russian, Everett W. Lord, dean of the business college, is planning for new courses dealing with the relations between the United States and South America, Portugal, Mediterranean and Scandinavian countries, and the Orient. A course in elementary Chinese is also a possibility for next year.

### SCHOOLBOY FARMERS

TORONTO, Ont.—Given the assurance of Sir William Hearst that the Ontario Government will place on the land all the help that might be arranged for, the Toronto Board of Trade, says the News, has launched its "Greater Production Campaign," by which, through the utilization of schoolboys and men on holidays, it is hoped to assist the farmers so that they may be enabled to raise the foodstuffs so urgently required at the present time.

## PECAN EXPERT SAYS THERE IS PROFIT IN NUTS

Northeastern Oklahoma Farmers Encouraged to Plant and Care for Orchards Which Assure Incomes for Future

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—More attention is being given to the improvement of pecan groves in Northeastern Oklahoma, and particularly in Tulsa county, this season than ever before, says the Oklahoman. Tree experts have been engaged for the past several months in working over the groves in Tulsa and adjoining counties, and this activity is expected to continue through the next several years until Oklahoma takes a place in the front rank of states producing high-grade, marketable pecans.

Ruthless waste of the trees such as has been allowed in the past, gradually is being stopped and every land owner who has pecan trees on his property is realizing that they are to be among his valuable assets in the future.

Much of the work of improvement that has been carried out in this section has been under the direction of H. E. Blackledge of Muskogee, fruit and pecan expert. He has declared that the pecan industry in this State is due to become a great source of revenue for the rural residents provided they carry out the plans they have started in the past few years. Following are some of his remarks on the subject:

"The possibilities of the improved paper-shell pecan nut have drawn much attention in recent years throughout the State of Oklahoma. Even the native nuts which at one time were the property of anyone with ambition enough to pick them off the ground, now are carefully guarded by grove owners."

"Hundreds of inquiries for information in regard to the establishment and maintenance of pecan groves have been showered upon the State experiment station and various county agents. The reason for this is that the value of this excellent nut is just being realized and the demand far exceeds the supply."

"The pecan is a native of America and never has been introduced successfully into foreign countries. Its natural habitat is the moist lowlands, along rivers and creeks. The tree has a very long career and the crop yield increases with age. Nearly everyone in Oklahoma is acquainted with the native pecan and has gone, at some time or another, to the bottoms to gather nuts."

"The owners of groves at the present time, however, are harvesting the nuts and marketing them at good prices. With the price of native nuts at 10 cents per pound, a very good return may be realized from a grove of native trees."

"A strong drawing card for the pecan nut is the imperishability of the crop. The nuts may be stored for several months without damage and if kept in cold storage will stay prime much longer."

"The permanency of a pecan grove makes it all the more desirable. When once established, a regular income may be realized for years without much trouble."

"The pecan tree must have deep, rich, moist soil. The overflow lands offer nearly ideal conditions. The overflow very seldom is injurious and generally is beneficial. The improved pecan offers the best and surest solution for putting the overflow land into the profit column. One may buy nursery budded trees and plant a grove. December and January are the best months for planting. A pecan grove, whether planted or grafted, may be intertilled for several years, so that the use of the ground is not lost and the trees are receiving cultivation at the same time."

## Summer Furs

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**Weber's New Spring Footwear**

LADIES — DON'T BUY your Footwear before seeing our beautiful line of Shoes and Pumps. We guarantee you a saving on every pair.

**\$4.25**

**\$5.50**

ON LEFT — The latest for Spring wear. 8 in. boot, white nubuck, imitation tip, Louis heel, Cuban heel. Most remarkable value for the money. \$5.50.

The new Spot Pump, as pictured above, in white. Also in black, patent leather and gun metal. Weber's price, \$4.25.

Size on above shoes carried in stock are from 2 1/2 to 7 and widths A to D.

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We Dry Satin Slippers in Any Color to Match Your Gown.

**Weber's Shoe Parlor**  
564 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON  
SECOND FLOOR

Same floor with Marston's JEFFERSON BLDG. Opp. Adams House

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Attractive Offerings  
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### A Complete Assortment of Dainty Dress Accessories

Women's French Handmade Collars

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## HEAVY OILS NOW UTILIZED FOR GASOLINE BASE

Refiners, by New Process, Are Able to Increase Output and the Tendency of Prices, It Is Said, Should Be Downward

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cooperating with other interests in the matter of quantity of gasoline production of the country, refiners are converting a certain proportion of the crude oil, which was formerly not used for that purpose, into gasoline by means of "cracking" kerosene and heavier oils, says the Post. According to the United States Bureau of Mines, the production last year by this process was more than 5,000,000 barrels, and during the previous year more than 2,000,000 barrels were produced in the same way. The striking feature of this is that these millions of barrels were made from oils which in the past did not enter into the making of gasoline, and indicates the possibilities of the present production of crude oil to supply the future requirements of the users of automobiles.

In this way the increasing demand for gasoline is being met by automobile engineers and refiners. Automobile engineers have improved their engines and carburetors in such a way as to make possible the use of heavier fuels in the automobile of today than would have been practicable a year or two ago. The refiners, taking advantage of the work of the automobile engineers, have been able to use heavier oils for gasoline, thereby increasing the percentage of gasoline obtainable from a given amount of crude oil. This has resulted in increasing the "end point" from 150 degrees centigrade, which was the point of little more than a year ago, up to "end points" of 175 degree to 200 degrees centigrade, which are the end points today.

In explaining what the "end point" in gasoline is, Director Van H. Manning, of the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior, says: "The end point is a term used in distillation of gasoline, and is usually considered to be the temperature of which 95 per cent of the gasoline will distill off if done in a proper flask at the proper rate. Recently the Bureau of Mines purchased four samples of gasoline sold in the District of Columbia. These gasoline were analyzed, and the end point determined in each instance. The gravity of one was 64.8. The gravities of the other three samples ranged from 61.5 to 62. The end point of the first sample was 210 degrees, centigrade. The end point of the other three samples was 175 degrees. The high end point of the first sample, together with its high specific gravity, indicates that this is a blended gasoline."

"This is further borne out by the analysis, which shows that 21 per cent is distilled over under 75 degrees, whereas, less than 10 per cent of the other three samples is distilled over at this same temperature. The larger proportion of light products, which is responsible for the high gravity, indicates that casing-head gasoline has been blended with heavy distillate, because the end point of this gasoline is 210 degrees, as against 175 degrees for the other three gasoline analyzed. It is possible that this blended gasoline might prove satisfactory in some automobile engines."

"The end point is important because it is a measure of the readiness of the gasoline to vaporize, which is necessary and desirable information to have in selecting suitable fuel for gasoline engines. As a result the refiners have been able to supply a lower grade fuel, which is now adaptable to the improved automobile engine. This, of course, automatically has a tendency to keep the price of gasoline down, as it can readily be seen that if the standard of quality is higher the supply would be more limited and correspondingly higher in price. This will probably explain some of the difficulties that the people are having with the character of the fuel used in their automobiles at the present time, particularly if the automobile is of a design of two or more years ago. Not having the improved engine and carburetor design it is not equipped to use the present-day low grade of fuel."

### POSTER LAYOUTS ADOPTED

Original designs for United States Marine Corps recruiting posters, prepared by students of advertisement writing at the College of Business Administration of Boston University, have been adopted for national use. Charles E. Bellamy, who directs the advertising classes at Boston University, received a complimentary letter from Lieut.-Col. G. B. Hatch at the headquarters of the Marine Corps at Philadelphia, Pa., in which he says that the poster layouts are "very interesting and attractive" and that they will be worked into shape for use in the service.

### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Members of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects will hold their final meeting for this season at the Boston City Club next Monday evening, when plans for the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration will be discussed. Arthur Lord, chairman of the Tercentenary Commission, and Edwin C. Miller, president of the Metropolitan Planning League of Boston will be present and aid in the discussion. The question of holding an exhibition of landscape architecture in Boston next November will also be considered, it is announced.

## TAMPICO GAINS BY ADDITION OF CENTRAL LINE

Port Now Only Twelve Hours From the Mexican Capital — City to Be Trade Center

WASHINGTON, D. C.—But little of the history of Mexico has been recorded in which Tampico has not figured. Recently it came into public notice because of the rumor that the Mexican Government contemplated placing an embargo on shipments of oil which leave that port in vast quantities consigned to Great Britain. Of this Mexican metropolis a bulletin of the National Geographic Society says: "Tampico is situated near the mouth of the Panuco River, about midway between the port of Veracruz and the mouth of the Rio Grande. Prior to the improvements undertaken by the Mexican Central Railway, at this port, the building of the Mexican Railway from Veracruz to the City of Mexico had drawn most of the commerce to Veracruz, to the detriment of Tampico. The Central Line puts the capital within 12 hours of Tampico, and the project of eventually extending this road to follow the coast to Matamoras and connecting with the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Line has been broached, an extension which would be of enormous value in the trade between Mexico City, New Orleans and the southern states of this country. The port of Tampico is several miles up the Panuco River, and accommodates the largest and deepest ocean steamers. Loading and unloading can be carried on practically all the year round. The cost of handling cargo at Tampico, from ship to railroad car, in normal times, is about \$2 per ton. Between Tampico and Tuxpan stretches a canal running from the Panuco River into the great Tamaulapa Laguna, through lakes Mojarras and Tampachoc, thence into the Tuxpan River.

"As a place of residence Tampico is fairly attractive, despite the somewhat trying heat. One of the finest sea beaches in the world is to be found at La Barra, to which trains run several times a day. The hotels are comfortable, and the lover of antiquities will find in the Sierra de la Palma, near Miradores, and Altamira, all within easy travel distance, interesting pre-Columbian ruins.

"As a commercial center Tampico will take chief rank when the political disturbances of Mexico are over. Prior to the outbreak of those disturbances the town was fast approaching the quarter-million mark in population, and it is the capital of Tamaulipas, which, of all the states of the republic, is one of the fairest and most richly endowed with fertile soil, vast timber tracts, large deposits of minerals and seemingly unlimited quantities of oil. It will be an interesting center for the tourist or trader when Mexico once more comes into its own."

## GOOD PROFITS IN ASPARAGUS FOR CALIFORNIA MEN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Steamboat men are predicting that there will be many attempts this spring by asparagus growers to violate their contracts with the canneries, all because of the lateness of the season, says the Union. They point out that whereas some of the fresh vegetable shippers have small acreage contracted for, the bulk of the early shipments always have come from the beds from which the canneries, beginning April 1, begin canning.

Because the season is very late this year, car lots not being expected before another week or 10 days, whereas the shipping began last year on March 9, the prices for the fresh asparagus will certainly still be high April 1, when the canneries' contracts become effective.

Therefore it is expected that there will be an attempt on the part of some growers, where possible, to evade the contracts and ship east to secure the higher prices. Usually by April 1 the eastern prices of the grass have dropped.

In expectation of evasions of contracts the canneries will keep very close watch on growers this spring.

## WISCONSIN WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin farmers are planning to do their share in helping to meet what promises to be a certain world shortage of wheat and other bread stuffs, says the State Journal.

Reports, received by R. A. Moore, secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, indicate that the acreage to be sown to wheat this spring will be much greater than it has been in recent years. This increased acreage will be sown to high yielding grains of superior milling qualities, thus tending still further to meet the needs of the situation.

"The days of cheap wheat are past," said Mr. Moore, when interviewed upon this question. "Our farmers are realizing that wheat can now be very profitably grown in combination with other crops. The seed grain situation, especially, looks highly favorable. We are swamped from all over the

## BOSTON Y. W. C. A. SOCIAL

Members of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association belonging to the new branch at 37½ Beacon Street will hold their first social tonight. Entertainment will be provided by several groups of the members. Miss Olive Green, social secretary, is in charge of the general arrangements, and Miss Cora Butler is chairman of the committee preparing the social program.

## REFORM LAWS ARE PASSED IN WASHINGTON

State Legislature Adopts Measures for Banking, Irrigation, Mining and Highway Construction

PORTLAND, Ore.—Included in the list of measures enacted by the fifteenth session of the Washington Legislature are several bills of major importance which for years have failed to receive final favorable consideration, says the Oregonian. Chief among these are the irrigation code, the first-aid amendment, banking, mining, probate settlement of the long-standing Capitol building question.

The recent Legislature has also eliminated compulsory second-choice voting in primary elections, a measure recommended by Governor Lister. The bone-dry law, passed early in the session, has already been signed by the Governor.

While a referendum petition is pending against it, the prospect of the law being held up two years by the filing of sufficient petitions is beginning to be regarded as doubtful.

This Legislature has called a constitutional convention by submitting the proposition to the general election of 1918. Behind this demand for revision is a movement to simplify State government, which takes the form of a short ballot and single chamber system of legislation.

What will probably be accepted as the most constructive and generally satisfactory action of the recent session is the bank deposit guarantee law, designed to assure every depositor of the return of his money from any bank under State jurisdiction. That it will accomplish this purpose is conceded by the banking interests originally opposed to such legislation.

Incorporation of several new State banks followed closely upon passage of the law.

Other legislative acts of importance this session are amendment and ratification of the Oregon-Washington fishing agreement and validation of the Pierce County Army post bond issue, which was recently upheld by the Supreme Court.

The result of this will be the purchase and use of 70,000 acres at American Lake for Federal Army maneuvers and mobilization purposes. In road legislation the session authorized the important and necessary work of completing the Pacific Highway from Chehalis, which gives the Puget Sound region an outlet for vehicle traffic to the south and direct connection with Portland over the new Columbia River bridge at Vancouver.

This session also marks the adoption of a change in highway maintenance, the wisdom of which is doubted by the State Highway Department, but which will get a thorough trial in the coming two years. All public as well as permanent highway maintenance will be placed in the hands of County Commissioners. This includes the apportionment of automobile license money to counties, which will return about \$500,000 annually. It is estimated, at the rate auto traffic is growing in the State.

In final conferences this amendment to the road laws was strengthened to give the State Highway Board power to compel maintenance work by having it done when neglected and charging the cost up to the delinquent county. The objection to this plan is that it may open the way for local political manipulation on road improvement.

As now arranged the State Highway Commission will devote itself strictly to construction work on public highways, the greatest single project of which is completion of the Pacific Highway. Numerous smaller road-building enterprises were willingly sacrificed by members from the southwestern part of the State this session to assure completion of the main highway.

In addition to road work authorized and regulated the past session enacted enabling acts whereby the State will receive a total of \$1,075,000 distributed over the next five years from Federal aid road-building funds.

### ADVERTISING AS A LEVER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Daily newspaper advertising, says the News, was declared to be the lever which gives the greatest promise for the future development of the large as well as the small store by M. P. Linn, advertising manager of the St. Louis Republic and president of the St. Louis Advertisers Club, who spoke at a banquet of the newspaper division of the Indianapolis Advertisers Club at the Claypool Hotel. His subject was "Newspaper Advertising, Essential, Economical, Indispensable."

### HARVARD AERO SOCIETY

Harvard Aeronautical Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, David Gregg '18 of Brookline; secretary-treasurer, William Halsall Cheney '20 of Peterboro, N. H.; member of executive committee, Thomas Dudley Cabot '19 of Cambridge.

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## NEW BRUNSWICK TOLD OF CUBAN TRADE OPENINGS

Consul at St. John Gives Recommendations to Assist Relations Between Merchants

ST. JOHN, N. B.—A very interesting and timely address, touching on trade relations between Canada and Cuba, and the opportunities to expand that trade, was given recently before the Rotary Club by Cesar A. Barranco, Cuban Consul at this port, says the Telegraph. On the latter phase of the question he said:

"The lack of transportation facilities has been the main obstacle in the development of trade between St. John and Cuba, especially in the potato line, which is a great favorite in Cuba, for its sound dryness."

"I think that a splendid trade can be worked up by your shippers, but they should not go at it blindly. I have heard complaints from Canadian shippers that they have lost money in their business transactions with Havana merchants. This is due to the fact that shipments have been sent to order and even consigned to custom officials in Cuba, which is strictly against the law. The expenses of a man sent ahead to investigate and arrange for the shipment is surely a good investment for a shipper who stands to make \$5,000 to \$10,000 on a cargo."

"The following recommendations for the development of trade in Cuba will no doubt lead to the establishment of good trade relations in the island. Take steps which will result in a close acquaintance with the buyers in Cuba; use every effort to the prompt establishment of proper adequate independent transportation and banking facilities; send out experienced commercial travelers who have some knowledge of the Spanish language, customs and conditions of the country; have an experienced man attend to the foreign business at this end and a man fully conversant with the details of export trade; attach importance to punctuality of delivery; appreciate more fully the importance of correct packing and marking of merchandise and the absolute necessity of sending shipping documents on the same steamer on which the goods are shipped; advertise properly and correspond in the language of the respective countries; remember that what is said of one country does not always apply to another and what may be true of conditions in Argentina may not apply to Cuba and vice versa; train young men by practical methods for foreign trade. With these recommendations a large trade can be built up between Canada, Cuba and all Latin-American countries."

### KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY

Governor McCall, once a teacher in the institution, was a speaker last night at the annual reunion of the Boston Kimball Union Academy Association at the Hotel Brunswick. Homer P. Lewis '88 was elected president; the Rev. W. A. McCall '03, G. W. Bryant '70 and H. B. Preston '01, vice presidents; Mrs. O. H. Hubbard '82, recording secretary; J. O. Cook '02, corresponding secretary; Joseph H. Bramble '05, treasurer; Dana M. Duxan '76, George A. Hersan '00 and E. Winter Eastman '15, executive committee.

### CANADA'S PART IN WAR

TORONTO, Ont.—The part that the Dominion of Canada has played in the war will be embodied in a history which Prof. G. M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, has been called upon to write for the Royal Colonial Institute, says the News. The volume will be one of six that are to be issued by the Institute concerning imperial cooperation in the Empire effort.

### NEW STREET SUPERINTENDENT

EVERETT, Mass.—Mayor Mullen yesterday appointed James F. Monahan to succeed Lindley Woods next Monday as superintendent of streets. Mr. Woods, who was head of the Street and Water Departments, will hold the office of superintendent of the Water Department.

## COURT UPHOLDS POLICE POWER TO CONTROL FLOODS

California Case Decided by State Supreme Court—Sacramento Valley Lands Are to Be Protected

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The California Supreme Court has virtually dropped all legal bars to reclamation of Sacramento Valley basin lands from flood waters by the United States, the State of California, or private individuals working under State direction, says the Union. The court dissolved an injunction issued by Judge Emmet Seawell of Sutter County preventing the officers of Reclamation District No. 1500 from erecting reclamation levees to protect Sutter basin from annual floods, which would result in a raise in the flood plane and cause waters to overflow lands in Levee District No. 1.

The decision upheld the constitutionality of the acts creating the State Reclamation Board and enabling legislation to reclaim Sacramento Valley flood lands. The court held that construction of such levees as part of a general State policy under the reclamation act came within the scope of the police powers of the State and the Nation and occupants of lands temporarily damaged could not obtain damages.

The lands, particularly, affected by the decision lie north of the confluence of the Sacramento and Feather rivers and comprise about 66,000 acres. Reclamation District No. 1500 was building levees to control floods in the lowlands of Sutter basin, according to the bypass system, when Judge Seawell halted the work with an injunction. While this decision dealt only with Sutter basin lands it similarly governs reclamation work in the Yolo, American and Colusa basins.

It is declared in the decision that the Nation and the State, in the exercise of the police power, have the right to carry into execution the flood control plan and that the building of the levees by Reclamation District No. 1500 is a part of such plan and hence justified, in the exercise of the police power, and that they therefore do not constitute a nuisance, and if the plaintiffs are damaged during the course of construction, this is incidental to the valid exercise of the police power, and gives to the plaintiff no right to injunction. In addition, it is held that if the plaintiffs are damaged, it is not actual damage, and the law gives no redress.

Decisions of the United States Supreme Court in connection with the Mississippi River improvement are cited, and the principles there announced are applied to this decision. In addition, the Supreme Court holds that Reclamation District No. 1500 has the right to build its levees to protect its lands against the flood waters of the Sacramento and Feather rivers under the line of the decisions which have permitted the reclamation of other basins. The court holds that it is within its judicial knowledge, from the official reports of the Nation and State, that the Sutter basin is not a water-course.

## KANSAS FARMER SAVES \$8.35 A DAY

TOPEKA, Kan.—A special to the Capital from Sabetha, says: George Montgomery, retired farmer, paid his last debt on Feb. 28. It was \$1000. Incidentally with the payment, he stated that he landed in Sabetha 28 years ago, with \$417 and that a fair invoice of his property showed a net saving of \$8.35 for each day's residence during that time less Sundays and holidays, a sum approximating \$70,000. It is largely invested in Nemaha County land.

## LOCAL REVENUE LAWS UNDISTURBED IN PHILIPPINES

MANILA, P. I.—The question of the legality of the tax collected on goods consigned from the Philippine Islands having been raised because of the belief that the Jones Law repeals the Internal Revenue Laws, Nos. 2541 and 2622 of the Philippine Legislature, the Collector of Internal Revenue has taken the question up with Washington and his position has been sustained in a very careful opinion which holds that the Jones Law does not repeal the Act of Congress ratifying the internal revenue laws of the Philippine Legislature, says the Times.

The Congress of the Internal Revenue Laws for these islands is a special statute providing for a particular case, and as the Jones Law is a general statute, it cannot be held to repeal or alter a special statute, unless the intent to so do is manifest. This is true, despite the fact that the general act—in this case the Jones Law—is broad enough to include cases embraced in the special law.

The opinion further states that the Jones Law contains an express recognition of the authority of the Philippine Legislature to impose internal taxes, direct or indirect. When Congress ratified the Internal Revenue laws of these islands it specifically referred to the Philippine Act as imposing internal revenue taxes. Emphasizing that the tax is a percentage tax on business, imposed alike on all business done within the Philippine Islands, it is concluded that the Legislature did not violate the Jones Law by declaring the tax to be a certain percentage of the value of the merchandise handled.

## COMMERCE BOARD LOWERS STOCK RATES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Live stock shippers and packers in the Los Angeles territory see a saving of \$100,000 annually as a result of a recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, says the Tribune.

Freight rates on sheep and goats from Utah, Idaho and Oregon to Los Angeles, on the Oregon Short Line, have been too high, the commission says. They should be placed on the same basis with shipments of cattle, while hogs hereafter must be received at 90 per cent of this rate.

## FISH INDUSTRY GROWS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

VICTORIA, B. C.—Immense amounts of herring, caught off Port Simpson, continue to be stored away at the Seal Cove plant at Prince Rupert, says the Colonist. Scores of tons are being landed by the companies boats, and as the fish are of a first class grade, an excellent bait supply is assured for the halibut fishermen.

The shortage of cars has had its effect in causing halibut boats to go to Seattle, instead of discharging in Prince Rupert. Recently the Hege land, Polaris, Malola and Trio, representing a total catch of 33,000 pounds, left for the south. The previous evening four refrigerator cars came in, but these had been spoken for by the Manhattan of the New England Fish Company, which was already in port with 100,000 pounds. So between that company and the local cold storage plant all available cars were taken. The independent men were offered 7 cents, but it is said higher prices could have been quoted had the supply been more satisfactory.

The shipment of fish is perhaps the most remunerative class of freight handled by the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is a growing business, and the company naturally wants to haul as many cars of fish as possible. There are less than a hundred cars, but it is being demonstrated that this number is insufficient to meet the requirements of what the fishing industry will soon grow to. Traffic conditions in the east and undue delay in having the cars return east may help explain why fish has been taken to Seattle, instead of going to the big markets over the Grand Trunk Pacific.

### FREEMEN'S FORUM

Both sides of the initiative and referendum question is to be presented at the meeting of the Freeman's Forum, 581 Boylston Street, Sunday, at 3 p. m. George Fred Williams of Brookline is scheduled to give the affirmative side and Frank W. Grinnell of Boston, the negative. The meeting is open to the public.

### N. E. O. P. GIVES SUPPORT

Resolutions endorsing President Wilson "in his effort to maintain peace and support him if war is necessary," were unanimously adopted by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, New England Order of Protection, at a recent meeting.

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Back Bay	7:06 "	Baltimore	8:00 "
Providence	8:10 "	Philadelphia	10:15 "
New London	9:50 "	New York	Due 12:30 Night
New Haven	11:05 "	New Haven	2:45 A. M.
New York	Due 1:30 A. M.	New London	4:05 "
Philadelphia	3:50 "	Providence	5:50 "
Baltimore	6:15 "	Back Bay	7:05 "
Washington	Due 7:20 "	Boston	Due 7:10 "

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## MUCH ACTIVITY FOR GOOD ROADS IN CALIFORNIA

Report Issued by the Automobile Club of Southern California Is Expected to Help a "See Southern California First"

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Challenging the world to produce a more completely equipped territory of equal size for touring, Southern California is planning to complete practically all highways during 1917, and to continue in the construction of new ones. According to a report issued by the Automobile Club of Southern California upon the road work planned for this year, secured for the purpose of fostering a "See Southern California First" campaign, it appears that while most of the southern countries have provided their boulevard systems, many miles of unfinished road are to be completed and several new stretches built.

No county is to remain idle this year, and in many it will be the one or two miles of construction work which will prove of the utmost importance, completing, as they will, some of the most beautiful long distance tours that this part of the State will have to offer. San Bernardino and Riverside counties, those bulwarks lying to the east, are going to rest pretty much upon their past activity, according to reports from the highway commissions to the Automobile Club, as they have built hundreds of miles of excellent highway. However six miles of pavement will be laid in Colton, Chino, Ontario, and Upland, and the four miles of mountain highway will be completed through Lytle Creek Canyon to Glen Ranch. Repair work will feature the activity of Riverside County, this being particularly apparent between Banning and Palm Springs. Six miles of road will be furnished between Corona and Glen Ivy, through Temescal Canyon, which will be paved. Kern County plans to complete about 100 miles of good road, one half of which is to be paved and the other half graded and macadamized. This county has already provided 42 miles of macadamized highway and 92 miles of paved road, of which 65 miles have been built by the State.

One of the most active counties, according to present plans, will be San Diego. It funds are forthcoming, a 19-mile stretch of boulevard will be provided between Del Mar and Escondido, giving another lateral to the coast. There is little doubt but that the road from the top of Torrey Pines grade into San Diego will be completely paved, this being 17 miles. A five-mile stretch of new highway is planned between Pala and Temecula. San Diego County is also planning to pave the 16 miles of highway leading out of the city to Tia Juana and a 35-mile length of boulevard from Escondido to the Riverside County line, which is to be paved. State highway work in that county will principally consist of the 65 miles of construction from San Diego to Mountain Springs, near Descanso, in the mountains of the back country, affording a remarkable tour.

Orange County has just completed the connecting link between Richfield and Yorba; two miles in length has been paved. Pavement will be completed this year between Brea and Olinde, which is extremely important as this stretch connects Brea and as this stretch connects Brea and Carbon canyons. Within two months the road three miles in length between Seal and Huntington beaches, now under construction, will be finished. The work in Santa Ana Canyon is being rushed to completion.

Santa Barbara County is desirous of having many new roads, the most important of which include the route from a point near Santa Maria to Bakersfield, known as the Cuyama project, for which the county stands ready to give \$50,000 if the State will furnish \$250,000. This would provide another important lateral between the coast and inland routes. The road between Harris Station and Lompoc over the Pulpasima grade is soon to be completed, as is the route between Santa Maria and Guadalupe.

Imperial county will maintain its present highway system in its usual condition of excellence, and some plans are contemplated for securing funds for new roads as they are needed.

Tulare County, which has just passed a good roads bond issue for \$2,200,000, will begin activity in the near future, and this year will probably see the completion of the main lateral. Of these, 71 miles are expected to be completed. Work will be continued on the 223 miles of concrete highway and the 53 miles of oil and macadamized boulevard.

Los Angeles County at the present time has no definite plans for road construction during 1917. Ventura County is working actively to give visitors and motorists and agriculturists a complete set of good roads. Its system will be one of the attractions of Southern California.

## AEROPLANE TRAINING CAMP IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—Two enormous industries have been established in Canada through the Imperial Munitions Board, says the News. One is the manufacture of airships and the second shipbuilding. The aeroplane industry with the training of airmen in Canada promises to be a tremendous undertaking. The outlay and maintenance this year will run over \$20,000,000. The building of the aerodromes, barracks and quarters at Camp Borden is proceeding rapidly under the direction of the Board.

The first sod was broken on Feb. 9, and it is expected that everything will be complete on April 1 for the first five air squadrons, who will commence their training then. It is understood all the men have been recruited, and are simply waiting orders.

By April there will be completed 15 aeroplane sheds. There are barracks, mess camps, a drainage system, power plant and every possible equipment for a modern air camp. The construction is all of a permanent character and presumably the British authorities are planning to make Camp Borden a great imperial training ground for airmen.

## MOTORISMS

Lima, O., is to have an automobile speedway. Ten local business men have incorporated the Lima Speedway Company.

Jitney drivers in Winnipeg (Man.) made \$1,000,000 last year. The nickel fare passenger traffic has been systematized in that city, and that perhaps accounts for the success of the operation of such cars.

The Fourth Canadian and International Good Roads Congress is to be held at Ottawa, Ont., beginning next Tuesday. The annual show of road machinery, materials and accessories will be held in conjunction with the congress.

The Society of Automobile Engineers has appointed what is known as a steering committee, whose duty it is to discover all the ways it is possible for the society membership to cooperate with the Government in military matters. The committee of three consists of G. W. Dunham, president; W. H. Vandervoort, past-president, and J. G. Vincent, member of the S. A. E. Council.

The Mackinaw Indian Trail Good Roads Club has been organized at Mackinaw, Ill., for the purpose of promoting a trail from Peoria to Bloomington by East Peoria, Groveland, Allentown, Mackinaw, Lilly, Woodruff, Danvers, Dry Grove and Twin Grove. The trail is the shortest route between Peoria and Bloomington and will be marked "Mackinaw Indian Trail, Peoria and Bloomington Short Line."

Condemnation proceedings have been started by the Pennsylvania State Highway Department in the courts of Chester and Delaware counties for the purpose of taking over that section of the Lincoln highway from Rosemont to Paoli now controlled by private enterprise as a toll road. Pennsylvania is the one State on the route of the Lincoln highway from coast to coast where a toll charge for the use of the road is made to the tourist.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Motor Association was held this week at the Boston Art Club; S. L. Powers, president, presiding. It was resolved that the Metropolitan Motor Association tender the services of its organization to the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety in any capacity mutually agreed upon. James Fortescue, Capt. W. G. Renwick and G. Dutchie Strachan were named as a committee to attend to the details of this matter.

Motor vehicles in the New York district, which includes territory adjacent to that city, now exceed 100,000, according to the summary of the 1917 registration at the New York office of the Secretary of State. The money collected for fees and licenses thus far this year is over \$1,309,375 as against \$1,275,757 for the whole of 1916. The tax was paid on \$1,310 pleasure automobiles, 20,361 motor trucks and 3389 omnibuses, a classification in effect for the first time this year. There are now over 62,297 chauffeurs licensed in the New York district, an increase over last year at this period of about 14,901.

## CLEVELAND MAN VIEWS VICTORIA SHIPBUILDING

VICTORIA, B. C.—Favorably impressed with the excellent facilities offered by British Columbia for the building of steel and wooden ships, John Smith, naval architect of Cleveland, O., will return east bearing a report to the syndicate which he represents which it is hoped will lead to a very considerable investment of Eastern capital in the shipbuilding industry here, says the Colonist. Mr. Smith's visit to this coast is for the distinct purpose of looking over the various phases of their adaptability to shipbuilding. He expressed the highest opinion of wooden ships under construction here. "These ships are a new departure in the line of wooden shipbuilding," said Mr. Smith. "I have gone over all of the vessels building in the yard, as well as the one recently floated, the Margaret Haney, and I was much interested in the care taken to insure the greatest degree of strength possible. The demand for wooden ships is now exceedingly great and you have full share of it."

Asked as to what he thought about the possibilities for steel shipbuilding here, Mr. Smith expressed surprise that all the shipyards in the Province were not engaged in the industry. "Of course you would have to get all of your steel from the Pittsburgh district, but what is to prevent you from doing that?" queried Mr. Smith. "You are in exactly the same position here as the shipyards all along the Pacific Coast and you have an equal if not a better opportunity for building steel ships, as I understand your Government stands ready to back up any undertaking in this respect from the start."

## ANNUAL UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH OPEN TOURNEY

Leading Amateur and Professional Players Expected to Take Part in Event

PINEHURST, N. C.—Leading amateur and professional golf players of the United States are expected to take part today in the seventeenth annual United North and South open golf tournament on the links of the Pinehurst Country Club. An attractive list of prizes is offered for the competition.

The competition will be at 36 holes of medal play. The player turning in the best medal card will receive a gold medal. There are also silver trophies offered the amateur who finishes in second, third, fourth or fifth place. Cash prizes will go to the professionals who finish first, second, third, fourth or fifth, the first prize being \$100.

As a curtain-raiser to today's event a four-ball, best-ball amateur-professional competition was played Friday and W. M. Paul, amateur champion of the State, and T. L. Kerrigan, the St. Louis professional, tied with W. C. Fowmes Jr. of the Oakmont Country Club, United States amateur champion in 1910 and W. C. Hagen, the Rochester professional, for the first honors with cards of 133 for the 36 holes of play. Paul and Kerrigan gave the most consistent exhibition of play, turning in 69 for each of the 18 hole rounds, but Fowmes and Hagen, after making the first 18 holes in 71, made the second half of play in 67.

These two teams played off their tie with a match of nine selected holes, and Fowmes and Hagen won by three strokes. In this playoff Hagen made the first five holes in four strokes under par, a remarkable achievement at any time and a wonderful one in view of the strenuous uphill 36-hole contest which preceded the playoff.

P. W. Whittemore of Brookline and T. L. McNamara was another team to make the second round in 67. They worked up from twelfth place, at the end of the first round, which they made in 35-37-72, to third position at 139, one stroke behind the two teams tied for the lead.

M. J. Brady and Norman Maxwell, the Young Aronimink star, made their first round in 69, tying with Paul and Kerrigan, but they had a 71 on the second round and finished in 140 for the 36 holes, and tied with J. S. Worthington of the Mid Surrey Club, England, and Fred McLeod, the Columbia professional, and with P. V. G. Carter and Clarence Hackney.

Frank Dyer and Charles Rowe, professionals at the Oakmont Club, tied at 141 with Paul Gardner of Chicago and Herbert Lagerblade, Youngstown, G. W. White and J. M. Barnes played in partnership and were expected to finish with the leaders, but had to content themselves with ninth place at 152.

## TIMBER ON LANDS OF INDIANS IS OFFERED FOR SALE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has directed the advertisement of three large tracts of timber within the Klamath Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon. One tract comprises about 170,000,000 feet, one about 200,000,000 feet, and the third about 260,000,000 feet. About 90 per cent of the timber is yellow pine and sugar pine.

The timber will be sold under sealed bids. The minimum price on the 200,000,000-foot tract is \$3 per thousand, that on the other tracts, \$3.25 per thousand. Provision has been made for long-term contracts with increases in price based upon increases in market value of lumber. The Klamath Indian Reservation is situated in Southern Oregon, and has rail connection with the Southern Pacific at Weed, Ore. The timber on the Klamath Reservation is of good quality, and it is expected that brisk competition will be received.

The sale of this timber will afford funds for the industrial development of the Klamath Indians in accordance with Commissioner Sells' policy of placing every tribe upon an independent economic basis at the earliest possible date.

## AEROTRAIN FROM ATLANTIC CITY TO PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Anybody with \$100 to spare will be able to travel from Atlantic City to Philadelphia and back by the aerial route next summer, says the Public Ledger. Beryl H. Kendrick, aerial reserve birdman, made this announcement on his own behalf, and that of Blaine Elkins of Washington, son of the former United States Senator from West Virginia. They are the projectors, and in course of time will be the incorporators of the Philadelphia-Atlantic City Aerial Line.

Three of the aerotrains, the hulls of which were constructed by Adolph Appel of Ventnor City, are being set up in the plant of the Elkins-Kendrick syndicate at Atlantic City. The engines are there and the work of installing them will be started in a few days. The motive power equipment of the new line will be increased by the arrival of Kendrick's big plane from the South. He sent it to Palm Beach early in the winter. It is en route north by rail.

Kendrick fixed May 1 as the approximate time for the inauguration of the Philadelphia-Atlantic City aerial service. "We have not yet worked out details as to schedules and fare," he said, "but the tariff will not exceed

\$100, in all probability, and it may be less."

Compared with the standard rate of \$15 for an 18-minute trip from the Inlet to Chelsea, which several thousand persons have paid willingly during several summers, \$100 would be a reasonable figure for the aerial ride from the shore to Philadelphia, for the distance down the coast, over Loganport, Ocean City, Sea Isle, Wildwood and Stone Harbor, over the Cape May peninsula at a height of 1000 feet and thence up Delaware Bay and river is 125 miles.

Kendrick said that the present plan is to make a round trip journey, leaving Atlantic City early in the morning, so that business men taking the aerial route may be at their offices in good time, returning from Philadelphia to land passengers in Atlantic City before sunset.

## VICTORIA OFFICIAL REDUCES HIS SALARY

VICTORIA, B. C.—To lead off the reorganization of the city engineer's department to reduce expenses, City Engineer Rust has voluntarily reduced his salary from \$400 to \$300 a month, to take effect on April 1, says the Colonist. Mr. Rust was induced to resign the office of city engineer of Toronto some six years ago and take charge of the department in this city at a salary of \$6500 a year, with motor car supplied. Since the depression set in in Victoria he has regularly reduced his salary, until it is now just about half what the city agreed to pay him when it brought him here.

## OIL DRILLER FINDS GREAT SALT MINE IN LOUISIANA

Rock Salt Bed Penetrated to a Depth of 3400 Feet—Capital Raised for Development

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Discovery of the greatest salt mine in this country, and perhaps in the world, within five miles of Lafayette, promises to make that section one of the most important industrial centers in the South, says a dispatch to the Times-Picayune. One corporation with a paid-up capital of \$750,000 has already been organized, and other industries are expected to follow.

The discovery of the salt mine was made by Andre Martin of Lafayette while drilling for oil recently. The drill penetrated over 3400 feet of pure rock salt without passing through the deposit. Other test wells were then drilled in the adjacent section with similar results. In some sections the salt was found within 100 feet of the surface of the earth, thus demonstrating that it could be easily and cheaply mined.

Finding that the salt deposit was as valuable as oil, Mr. Martin began work to organize a corporation to mine the salt on a large scale. H. A. Banner of the Weeks Salt Company became interested with Mr. Martin, and made an extensive investigation. The survey showed that the supply of salt was practically inexhaustible. Steps were then taken to organize the Anse La

Butte Salt Mining Company, with Judge Julian Mouton of Lafayette as president.

Eastern and northern capitalists promptly subscribed for all of the stock of the corporation, and none of the shares are now for sale. Contracts were made with the owners of the land to mine the salt on a royalty basis. The company now controls practically the entire salt deposit.

Machinery has been ordered, and the first shaft will be sunk immediately. Within 60 days the company will have at least 250 men in its employ. Plants will be constructed for crushing the rock salt, and all grades will be manufactured for the market.

The new salt mine adjoins the Anse La Butte oil field, which is now a scene of great activity. The salt property is within 1000 feet of the Baton Rouge branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the railroad company is now arranging to build tracks to the mine.

## OREGON FLAX INDUSTRY PROJECT

PORTLAND, Ore.—A special to the Oregonian states that Eugene business men at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce launched plans for the formation of a \$50,000 corporation to take over the flax industry in Lane County, not as a community promotion project, but as a business proposition from which they expect profit. Frank Chambers, a director of the First National Bank, said the production of flax in Lane County during the past year had proved the yield per acre and the quality of the crop satisfactory.

## WYOMING'S OIL PRODUCT MADE GAIN LAST YEAR

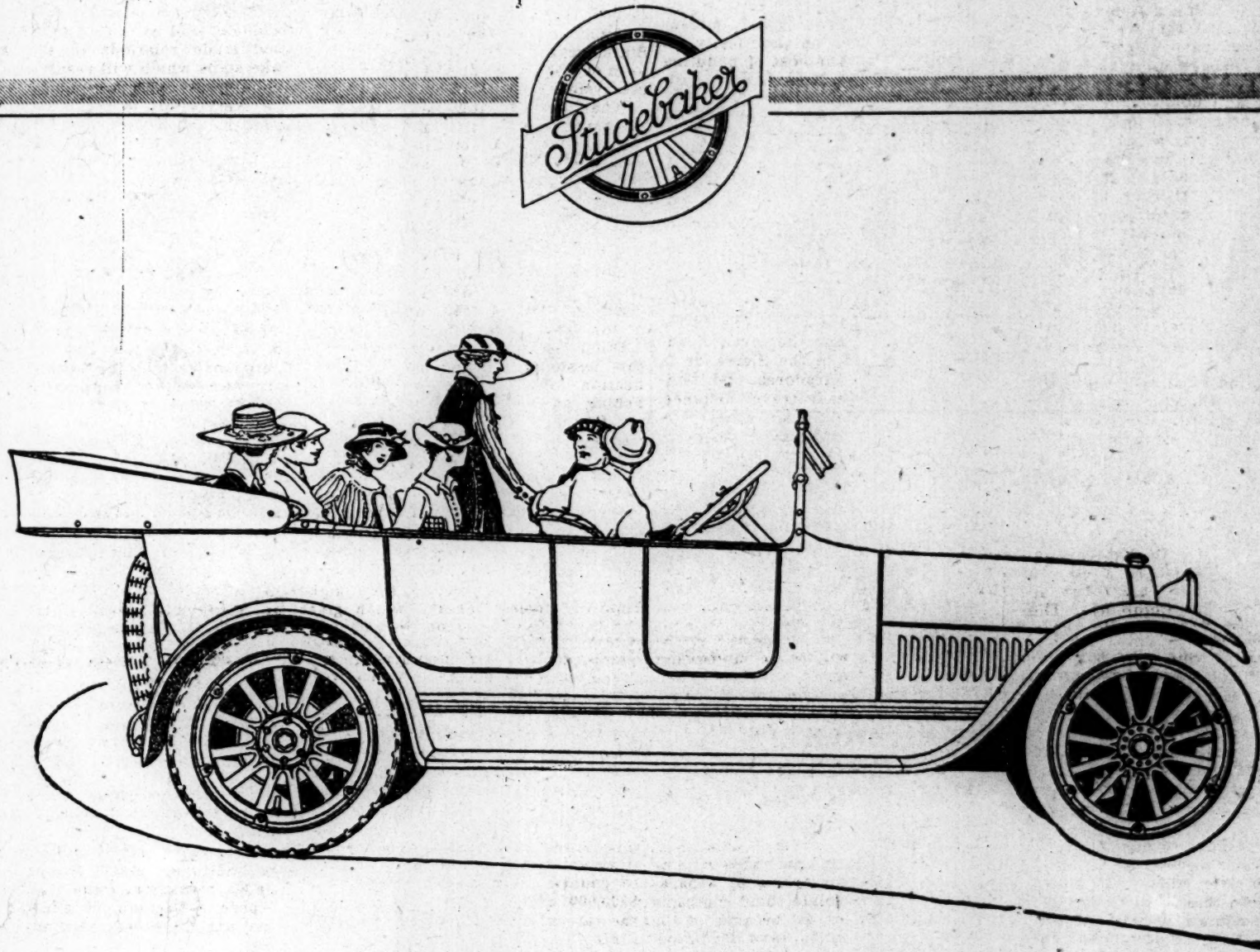
Total Production Showed an Increase Over 1915 of 1,987,343 Barrels—Total of 6,199,717

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The total oil production in Wyoming for 1916 was 6,199,717 barrels, an increase over 1915 of 1,987,343 barrels, according to reports made to the State Board of Equalization, which has just decided upon a valuation of the 1916 production at 85 cents per barrel. This valuation is an increase of 25 cents per barrel over the 1915 oil, and makes the total valuation for the 1916 output \$5,269,759.45. The 1915 output was valued by the State at \$2,557,424.40, the increase for 1916 being \$2,742,335.05.

On fixing the valuation of the 1916 output at 85 cents per barrel, the State Board of Equalization gave notice that when it meets next year it will increase this valuation to \$1.35 a barrel, if present prices for Wyoming oil prevail.

Wyoming is advancing a plan whereby it may make its royalties from State-owned oil lands pay the direct taxes of the State within a few years.



## The Studebaker SIX —An Evolution

THE Series 18 Studebaker Six is an evolution. It is the result of four years' concentrated study of the performance of 300,000 Studebaker Automobiles in the hands of owners.

It is even better than the Series 17, for it embodies ninety distinct improvements of mechanical construction, convenience and comfort.

It has been refined to a point of practical perfection.

It is the lightest car in ratio to its power on the market.

In ratio to power it is the most economical in consumption of gasoline.

Its weight is scientifically distributed, its balance refined to such a point that a single set of tires frequently runs from 8,000 to 12,000 miles.

The roadability, the easy riding qualities of Studebakers are recognized by all experienced motorists.

Like the Packard and Pierce, the Studebaker retains its graceful, aristocratic lines from year to year.

The manufacturing methods applied in the production of the Studebaker Six have been developed by four years' continuous experience with single basic design. This fact alone has enabled Studebaker to keep its price remarkably low.

Last year the entire Studebaker output was sold early in August. Late comers were disappointed. This year, too, the production is limited. Be wise—place your order now.

## Four-Cylinder Models

FOUR Roadster . . . . . \$985  
FOUR Touring Car . . . . . 985  
FOUR Landau Roadster . . . 1150  
FOUR Every-Weather Car . . 1185

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

## DONOVAN MOTOR CAR CO.

Back Bay 4440, 4807  
626 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

N. E. Wholesale Branch 100 Cummington St., Boston

DIRECT FACTORY BRANCH  
747-749 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

## Six-Cylinder Models

SIX Roadster . . . . . \$1250  
SIX Touring Car . . . . . 1250  
SIX Landau Roadster . . . 1350  
SIX Touring Sedan . . . . 1700  
SIX Coupe . . . . . 1750  
SIX Limousine . . . . . 2000

All prices f. o. b. Detroit



# HATS

*tailored and  
semi-tailored*

The demand for tailored effects in hats has never been greater—undoubtedly because so fashionable for wear with the new tailored, mannish suits. To be most effective, the lines of these hats must be the most stylish possible.

Chandler & Co. choose from the best sources the models for even their simplest hats—many are inspired by late designs imported from Paris or London.

As there is no charge for style, the prices are quite moderate—many at

**\$10 \$15 to \$25**

In buying a hat from Chandler & Co. one pays only for the workmanship and materials.

*New Silks*

*New Laces*

## Veils and Veilings

*For Easter wear—Street floor*

New Evening Scarfs of net with beaded tassels and edges of opalescent beads at 5.00. Other scarfs at 2.50 and 3.95.

Veils with octagon mesh, and contrasting floral border, are very stylish—Prices 2.25 and 2.95. Blue, rose and gold.



Suit sketched from model shown by Chandler & Co. Navy serge. Price 35.00

Tremont St.  
Boston

**Chandler & Co.**

Established  
1817



Drawn from  
Hat with  
imitation  
gourah trimming.

Hats most stylish,  
yet no charge  
for style.

## Complete

In assortment of styles—in variety of materials  
—in range of colors—in selection of trimmings

## SUITS

### For Women

#### Tailored Suits

In the slender silhouette now so fashionable—straight-line skirts and narrow-shouldered coats. Many in Chandler & Co.'s own navy serge—bought direct from the mills. Prices 25.00 to 48.00.

#### Navy and Black Suits

Braid edges, vestee effects and buttons are among the effective yet unobtrusive trimmings. Black in many styles. Serges, tricotines, gabardines, silks. Prices 35.00 to 75.00.

#### Exclusive Dress Suits

Many are reproductions of original Paris designs by Bernard, Georgette and others—also after expensive styles by Fifth Avenue tailors. Mostly one of a kind. Silks, tricotines, gabardines, serges. 48.00 to 95.00.

#### Silk Suits

Belted, soft-sash effects, others in charming variations from the severely straight lines. Lustrous silks, in stripes and smart plain tones, often enriched by embroidery. Prices 45.00 to 95.00.

#### Outing Suits

Norfolk type suits, mostly with narrow shoulders—some pinchback effects. Plain or emb. wool jersey at 35.00 up. Silks and new combinations of khaki-kool and velvet. 45.00 to 60.00.

#### Extra Size Suits

Sizes 42 to 48 in styles which are chosen for their long lines—especially becoming to women of larger figures. Navy serges and other smart fabrics. 35.00 to 75.00.

#### Misses' Navy Serge Suits

Most becoming to youthful figures are the smart, straight lines, enlivened by the button-trimmed sleeves, silk over-collars and military pockets. Several models in our own men's wear material. 25.00, 29.50 to 45.00.

#### Misses' Tailored Suits

The narrow shoulders, snug-fitting collars and other new features are often adapted from Paris and London sources. Serges, homespun, Poiret twills, tricotines, worsteds. Prices 35.00 to 60.00.

#### Misses' Suits Semi-Dress

Suits in both the simpler tailored effects and the more elaborate styles for quite formal wear. Several after exclusive French originals. Satins, serges, tricotines, taffetas. 67.50 to 125.00.

#### Misses' Outing Suits

Belted and semi-belted models, straight-line skirts. Heather and solid tones in wool jersey; khaki-kool in white or light shades, with collars in contrasting tones. Prices 25.00, 29.50 to 45.00.

#### Misses' School Suits

The simple lines of the new tailored models are all designed to look well after long service. Shown in novel mixtures and navy serges. Belted coats, yoke effects. Special 25.00.

For Women

#### Afternoon Coats

The straight-line silhouette is extremely fashionable, and semi-fitted effects also. Chandler & Co.'s own fine navy serges, gabardines, Poiret twills, at 29.50 to 48.00. Bolivia cloth, at 48.00 up.

#### Travel and Motor Coats

Swinging, roomy lines in materials selected for their splendid service—many rain-proofed. Irish friezes, English mixtures, at 19.50 to 35.00. Velours and overplaid fabrics, at 45.00 to 75.00.

#### Misses' Silk Dresses

Models in the entirely straight silhouette or with semi-fitted bodices. Afternoon dresses in taffetas, crepe de chine, Georgette and armure Rousseau. Evening gowns in soft silks; also nets. 19.50, 25.00 to 39.50.

#### Misses' Serge Dresses

Tailored models, coat effects and pleated dresses in men's wear navy material, some trimmed with metal embroidery or beadwork. Prices 12.75, 16.75 to 19.50.

#### Afternoon Dresses

Stylish new models in long straight lines—one style is of Georgette with self colored emb. at 35.00—Other models in striped two-tone taffeta and crepe de chine, at 25.00 and 29.50. Serge dresses, at 19.50 to 55.00.

#### Custom-made Dresses

In effective combination with Georgette, plain taffetas and striped taffetas, trimmed with silver lace or bead embroidery. Price 49.50. Other afternoon and evening dresses, 39.50 to 85.00.

For Misses

## Coats and Dresses

# HATS

*for dress and  
semi-dress wear*

The beautiful models for more formal wear include many direct reproductions of French originals. Only the most skilled milliners can translate so faithfully every line of a Paris hat.

Not only are these adaptations equal in grace and elegance to the hats of the foreign modistes, but the finish is as exquisite and the materials are often in the same qualities.

Semi-dress and dress hats, both after French models, and by our own designers, are moderately priced, many at

**\$15 \$25 to \$75**

There are hats appropriate for matrons or misses in several very new dress styles.

*New Silks*

*New Laces*

## Fashionable Gloves

*For Easter wear—Street floor*

French Glove, black or white, one or two-clasp, 1.65  
Washable Doekin, two-tone embroidery, 1.75  
Washable Chamois, self-stitching or spear back, 1.75  
French Lambkin, black, white, tan, 1.29  
French Glove, white, eight-button length, 2.00



Dress sketched from model shown by Chandler & Co. Crepe Georgette, metal embroidered. Price 55.00



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917

## Paris, Grave or Gay, Insouciant or Sombre, Is a City of Perpetual Charm

Paris—the Paris of the past, with its courtly dames and "incroyable" men; the Paris of yesterday, gay, insouciant, always extremely busy, often over nothing; the Paris of today, brave and sombre, in semidarkness each night, asleep by 10 o'clock—what is the secret of its perpetual charm? Sooner or later it finds its hold upon all who visit it. Every traveler there looks back upon happy hours spent within its border, riding along its shady boulevards, jostling the throngs in her crowded thoroughfares, or watching the patient disciples of Izaak Walton dangling their lines from the stone balustrades along the quiet quays.

The question is one that has been asked by such different men as Dickens and Dumas, Byron and Oliver Wendell Holmes and is still asked today, without finding a satisfactory answer. For to each the city shows a different side and in her varied life each finds for himself that phase which means most to him. Perhaps one must content oneself with the saying of the French themselves: "Every man has two countries; one is his own, the other France."

There is something about a Paris crowd to be found in no other city; its faculty of coming from nowhere and being interested on almost no pretext; its good humor and ready wit; all make upon an observant stranger an indelible impression, and cannot fail to endear to him those people, who, with such wonderful quickness, have put aside their gaiety and with stern determination have united to serve their country.

H. S. Merriman remarks, in one of his writings, that a great river affects the characteristics of those who live in its vicinity. From this it may be argued that the Seine is therefore not a great river; for it would seem rather to have adopted in some measure the characteristics of the Parisians. Like a true Frenchman, it seems loth to quit the city, once its course has carried it through the fortifications, preferring to wander along between the quiet quays than hurry out into the open country. From the time the water enters the city between the fortifications at Bercy, passes behind the Bois de Boulogne and out beyond Clichy, it has been five hours within the walls—not actively engaged in carrying commerce, like its brother stream across the British Channel, but bearing on its tide the many bright ferries which carry the pleasure-loving Parisians to the clubs and restaurants along the river. Her banks do not echo to the siren of the big ocean going steamer, as does the "Pool" of London, but instead, in summer time, the harp, violin and cornet sound across the water; antiquarians and students lift their eyes from the soiled pages of the second-hand books, whose vendors, year in and year out, display their wares in long rows beside the river, and for a moment watch those gay little boats as they pass, only again to become immersed in the contents of the dusty volumes, whose treasures are offered to the public at prices ranging up from five centimes.

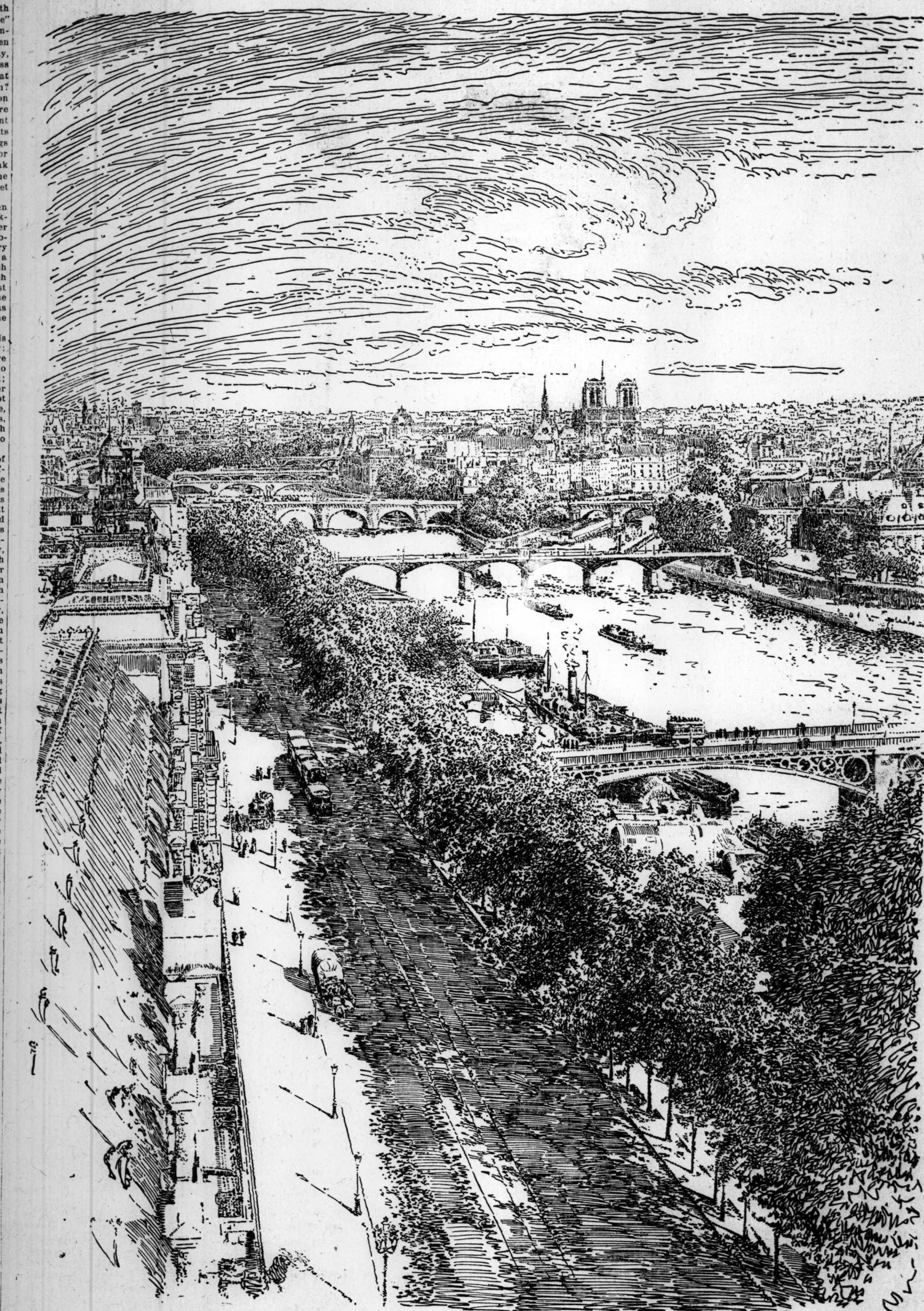
What memories are aroused by such names as the Rue de Rivoli, Boulevard des Capucines, Avenue de l'Opéra, the Champs Elysées, each filled with that ever-moving cosmopolitan crowd which makes the Paris streets a never-ending attraction to the student of humanity. What unfrequented byways there are, down in the Quartier Latin, which comprises, roughly speaking, the whole left bank of the River Seine, and how reminiscent are its streets of Balzac, Villon, Victor Hugo and Du Maurier. This quarter has long been the home of the art student, the musician and the impecunious philosopher, who habitually wears long black ties, shaves at irregular periods and by his revolutionary opinions has embarrassed "the powers that be" at those recurring times in the history of France, when her Government was hanging in the balance, and her neighbors were awaiting those dramatic and sensational events which La Belle France never fails to provide.

The various shades of life, in and around Paris, are as great as the changes of an April day. To miss nothing of interest in this wonderful city the stranger must rise with the sun some bright June morning to visit Les Halles, where the thrifty Parisian housewife supplies her daily wants. Here are offered for sale all the products of the suburban gardens, where intensive culture has been brought to a fine art. In the market melons, cucumbers, endive, chervil, sugar peas, marrows and mushrooms are offered side by side with the early strawberries from Provence and the first potatoes from Dijon and Bordeaux.

What indescribable hubbub exists—even the French have found no word with which adequately to describe it, yet all is good humor, keen business and "good value for money received." Fish from the coast, butter from Normandy, meat from the cattle ranches at the mouth of the Rhone—all offered in such quantities as permit of its purchase by small consumers direct from the producer, thus insuring fresh delivery and low prices in exchange for the trouble of rising an hour or two before the world at large.

To the student of humanity, the inner life of a great city is of far more interest than are the monuments of historical events, art galleries, with priceless treasures of the past, or cathedrals.

It is the bright sunshine and flowers without, the song of the birds—the only the ubiquitous sparrow—the glad laughter of the children playing



Notre Dame, Paris, and the bridges of the Seine, from the Luxembourg roof

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photo. © Underwood &amp; Underwood

in the parks that attract. And soon such a one finds himself starting on a promenade in the Tuilleries gardens, a spot without parallel in any country for artificial beauty and sculptural exultation. Here, in the very heart of Paris, is laid out 74 acres of park-terres and bosquets, planted with chestnut, linden and plane trees and adorned with fountains and basins of true elegance. From the green, well-kept turf the eye wanders to the terrace, with the river beyond, and across that to the park and palace of the Trocadéro, or over the Place de la Concorde up the long vista of the avenue of the Champs Elysées to the Etoile, with its Arc de Triomphe in the center.

Each city of first importance has at

least one street or boulevard, the mention of which is enough, without appending to it the name of that city in which it is located. The Nevski Prospekt, Broadway, Regent Street and Unter den Linden are all centers in their respective cities to which the stranger comes as a matter of course, from which he measures distances and takes his directions. Such a thoroughfare is the Champs Elysées, or, to anglicize its name, the Elysian Fields; which is, after the Nevski Prospekt, probably the widest street in Europe, and which is far superior to the cobble-paved artery of the Russian capital, being, as it is, one of the best roads in that land where all roads are good.

Usually during the summer season

fine music is to be heard in the shady gardens adjoining the Place de la Concorde on the right of the Champs Elysées and interesting and vivacious as is the crowd at all times, it is especially so on Sunday afternoons when the Bourgeoisie or small trades people from the Montmartre and Poissonnière faubourgs come up by hundreds to enjoy the greenery around them, and to take a stroll up the great wide avenue, before returning for the evening meal. On the left, as one ascends the great avenue, are the Grand and Petit Palais, now used as art museums. As one proceeds, many fine "hotels" are passed which occupy the sites once used by ambassadors and wealthy citizens, most of whom have now removed further out onto the

Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. At the head of the avenue stands the vast pile of the Arc in the center of the circus, covering three or four acres, from which 12 fine avenues radiate outward. Of these the best known are the Avenue de la Grande Armée, devoted almost exclusively to stores dealing in automobiles and accessories and the famous Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, flanked on both sides by splendid mansions and having a broad strip of garden separating the houses from the central roadway, together with side paths for foot passengers and equestrians.

Paris, like London, possesses most beautiful parks upon which large sums are spent annually in order to keep them bright with the season's

flowers. Besides the Tuilleries gardens are others, each possessing its peculiar charm and varying from the small square, in the Latin quarter, where the artisan in blouse and wooden shoes delights to eat his lunch in quietness, to the Luxembourg gardens, in front of the Senate house, which covers even a greater area than the Tuilleries. There is the Trocadéro Park, stretching along the river bank, the Jardin des Plantes, where the polar bears attract the public attention more than do the plants, and the Buttes-Chaumont gardens in the northeast of the city, which occupy more than 62 acres of very irregular ground, which was converted from what was practically a rubbish heap into a park which well

repays the stranger for his visit. Montsouris Park is of a somewhat similar nature, and in this stands the meteorological observatory. Park Monceau is the beloved of nursery maids and their charges.

But the real parks of Paris, where the Bourgeoisie delights to disport himself on holidays and Sundays, are situated outside the fortifications, and the first of all is the Bois de Boulogne, a veritable playground covering an area of more than 2000 acres inclosed by a high wall. Here are large sheets of water, running streams and the courses of Longchamps and Auteuil, abutting on the gardens of the Acclimatization Society with their menageries, conservatories and aquarium. Slightly larger is the Bois de Vincennes, but though containing many lakes, streams and cascades, it has not the associations in the heart of the Parisians that has its sister park, the playground of kings, emperors and street gamins.

A study could be made of the street cries of the city, for in France much which would in England or the United States be performed in store or factory is done in the open street. The cry of the umbrella or chair mender is at once distinguishable from that of the knife grinder, repairer of tin goods, boots, china or brooms. And the time at which a particular tradesman passes a given spot, is more accurate than the train service in some lands.

A story of Paris without its shops would be like "Hamlet" without the melancholy Dane. Yet the interior of one of Paris' large "magasins" on a fine spring morning is rather indescribable. Bargains to right and to left; shades, forms and patterns, before which the uninitiated stand appalled, but which, when once extracted from the mêlée, become "the latest designs from Paris" and on that account, if not for any innate beauty, are considered far above the productions of other nations. The Bon Marché, Magasin du Printemps, Grande Magasin du Louvre, and the Magasin de l'Hôtel de Ville are perhaps the largest and best known shops or general stores in Paris. But for really fine fabrics and first-class workmanship the shops on the Avenue de l'Opéra, the Boulevard des Capucines and the central portion of the city afford much better scope for those to whom price is not a matter of great importance.

In Paris, the modest sum of 1 franc 50 will procure a meal, of excellent quality, though of course higher prices are asked in those central restaurants to which tourists generally resort, while rooms, clothing and all the hundred and one necessities are to be had upon the same moderate scale; thus leaving "just a little" for amusement at the day's end. It is that little which the true Frenchman knows how to spend to such great advantage and how to enjoy its proceeds to the uttermost. Watch the merry parties characteristic of other years, lunching out under the chestnut trees in Bois de Boulogne, the grown up children enjoying an evening at Luna Park, now, alas, mostly destroyed in order to clear the view from the fortifications; or those smart, young officers congregated round a table at one of the many restaurants adjoining the Champ Elysées; each will have amusement to his heart's content, and return home at the day's end, having expended little more than 20 cents or a shilling. Surely it is this faculty of gaining the utmost out of little, which goes a long way to endear the Frenchman to his cousins across the channel and across the Atlantic.

The Paris of today, it is true, is a very different city from the typical Paris of all time. But happily, no country seems to possess a greater ability to redon her accustomed habiliments, after a time of stress. As long ago, after a war, Thomas Basin wrote of the people of France:

"The peasants who had sought refuge in the strong castles and in the cities, returned to the fields. They deeply rejoiced to see the woods and the fields again, the green meadows, and to see the waters of the rivers rolling. They began to work everywhere. Not only the old cultures are resumed, but the plow attacks the woods and the uncultivated ground, and soon the arable lands of the kingdom will be increased by a third."

"Commerce revives. The fair of Lyons attracts people of all lands. King Charles concludes treaties of commerce; he is in correspondence with the Sultan of Turkey and the Sultan of Morocco. Our merchants traffic in the seas of the North, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Syria. Also there is a revival of prosperity in the Kingdom of France, which poets of the time celebrated."

And it is the former German Chancellor, von Bülow himself, who has written: "France has an unshakable faith in the indestructibility of the vital forces of the nation," and that "this dogma is based on the precedents of history."

Paris seems to call to all. Come in the autumn, when the mists gather along the river side, and the bright lights of the busy streets shine through the fogs as though one were in dream-land; in the spring, when the tables are first placed under the chestnut trees in the public gardens, and the orchestra is rendering the melodies of Massenet and Mascagni, beloved by all; in the summer or winter, come when you will, Paris is always attractive, always bright, always carefree and always her hospitable doors are open to welcome the stranger, no matter from where he comes.



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

OPERA TO HAVE  
PLACE IN SUMMER  
SCHOOL ACTIVITYColumbia University Will Make  
Performances of Lyric Drama  
Part of Education PlanSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The summer school students of Columbia University are to have provided for them in July a short season of opera, under the general supervision of Prof. James C. Egbert, the director of the summer session, and under the immediate management of Edoardo Petri. In a specially arranged theater on their own grounds, they will have opportunity to become acquainted with at least four standard works, all taken from the Italian repertoire, save perhaps one, and all sung in Italian. Their theater will be the University Gymnasium, in which a stage is now being fitted. Here they will have the pieces presented to them by a conductor, by orchestral players and by singers taken from the Metropolitan Opera Company. They will have the music interpreted for them in a first-class way, and they will see the drama projected from a completely adequate, though temporarily built, scenic background.

To speak of the season as given under the auspices of the university and with the consent of its officials, would be to understate the case. For it is to a certain degree a formal enterprise in education. It is intended to illustrate to the summer students, who assemble from many localities, near and far, the meaning of the works of Verdi and other composers as an expression of Italian social sentiment, to explain the place of opera in the history of European manners and to indicate the possibilities of the art in the United States. It is by no means intended to give education in the public policy of the world, that is to say, to show students from small communities what a fine thing it would be for them to go and hear "Il Trovatore" the next time a strolling troupe of singers comes their way, or to persuade them to go and hear Signora Floritina in "Lucia" or Signor Declamato in "Tosca" sometime when they make a winter visit to New York.

Mr. Petri, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, emphasized the educational purpose of the scheme and said that more would be outlined on that point in a lecture to be given at the university just before the series of performances begins in July. Further commenting on the plan, he said: "The university authorities have chosen an opportune time to make the opera experiment, when plenty of artists, kept from going on their regular summer visit to Europe, will be available to sing the roles. We feel confident that the season will be a success artistically, because we have the permission of Mr. Gatti, the director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, to engage our leading singers, our chorus, our orchestra and our conductor from his organization." He remarked that the summer productions would have to be brought down small, to suit the size of the gymnasium stage, and that the receipts for the performances would have to be figured relatively small, also, since the improvised theater will hold only about 2500 persons.

In recognition of the serious purpose prompting Columbia University's plan of incorporating an opera season into the summer session this year, Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, has granted special permission whereby artists under contract with the Metropolitan will not be prevented from accepting engagements for this series.

Under their contracts with the Metropolitan, artists are prohibited from taking part in any other operatic performances without special permission from the management, and it would have been impossible for any of them to appear in the operas which will be offered by Columbia in July had this consent been withheld.

Plans for the operas are going forward at Columbia with all possible speed. After several conferences between the university forces and Mr. Petri, the work of fitting up the stage in the gymnasium hall of the university, where the series is to be given, has been begun, and special arrangements are being made for the electrical and other mechanical contrivances necessary.

The advantages of the Columbia University opera season are not to be confined to summer students. The sale of seats will be open to the public.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The novelty at the last Queen's Hall Symphony concert was a symphonic poem, "La Procession Nocturne" (after Nicholas Lehou), by Henri Rabaud. It is based on an incident taken from Lehou's "Faust." As the new work came toward the end of a badly arranged and overlong program even the musician found his attention not so fresh as it should be for a "First Performance in England." "La Procession Nocturne," however, is easy to understand; the composer has translated his "program" into sound so literally, if the phrase may be permitted, one rather gets the impression that his music is of less importance than the story he illustrates, but of its general effectiveness there can be no question. Miss Myra Hess gave a delightful performance of Mozart's concerto No. 3 in D minor for piano and orchestra. Most people couple beauty of tone with the piano itself, rather than the pianist, and fall altogether to realize how differently an instrument can sound when played by different hands.

Miss Hess plays with a charm that one rarely associates with pianists. Mme. Marguerite d'Alvarez has a fine voice and sings artistically; one regrets, therefore, her constant appeal to the eye by excessive gesture.

A new ballet has just been introduced to London by the Incorporated Stage Society. "La pomme d'or" was announced on the program as "A ballet of the Italian Renaissance in two scenes," by Mme. Donnet. The small importance attached to the music was accurately foreshadowed by the fact that the composers' names, in small print, were relegated to a footnote, along with a request that the members and guests of the society would not spoil the final moments of the preceding play (not the ballet) by leaving their seats or by putting on hats and coats before the curtain had fallen. Corelli, of course, will not mind this treatment, but one felt that it was a little rough on his collaborator, Mr. W. Yellin, who wrote the music for the second scene. The music of scene 1 consisted of Corelli's "La Folia" variations, played, apparently, over and over again by Miss Rosabel Watson's Aeolian Ladies Orchestra. As a piano was used for certain essential orchestral parts of Mr. Yellin's score, the performance was anything but adequate musically. Why Mr. Yellin did not write the music of the first scene, or why Corelli forgot to write the second remains a mystery.

The first of a series of lectures and conferences arranged by the Church Music Society took place at Harrow School, when Dr. Buck dealt with a subject of great interest to organists. He urged the advantages of unison singing in churches where choir material was scanty and claimed as one of the chief of these advantages that a large number of untrained and indifferent voices singing in unison produced a fine musical effect. The boys of the school sang some hymns and psalms, and despite the fact that the voices were all in the transition stage, the result supplied convincing evidence in support of the lecturer's view.

The concert of the week included an interesting program given by the Royal Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham. The vocalist was Mme. Clara Butt, who sang a new setting of some Kipling lyrics by Mr. Edward German. Recitals were given by Mr. Constantino Rota (soprano), Miss Gladys Moger (soprano), who had an exceptionally interesting program, and the cooperation of the London String Quartet, Miss Berthe Bert (piano) and Miss Sybil Eaton (violin).

## FRENCH MUSIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Opéra Comique, under the direction of M. P.-B. Gheusi, has reaped unqualified success in its performances recently given in Rome and in Milan. This introduction of French opera and French operatic singers into Italy is the immediate result of the musical entente which is drawing French and Italian musicians together. Both at la Scala di Milan and the Costanzi di Rome performances of "Louise," "Lakmé," "Sapho," "Les Cadeaux de Noël," and a gala mise en scene of the "Marseillaise" were given. The audiences gave enthusiastic receptions to their French visitors; it is not an exaggeration to say that ovations were accorded them both in Milan and Rome. So popular have the French operas become with the Italian public that "Les Cadeaux de Noël," of Xavier Leroux, was run concurrently for an entire week, at the Scala, the Costanzi, the Colon of Buenos Aires and a number of other opera houses in South America. The "Marouf," of Henri Rabaud, is also being given in Milan and is afterwards to be performed in America. The Italian press has been unanimous in its praise of the French initiative, and in welcoming a closer union between the French and Italian schools of music.

## PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The three outstanding events of the musical week in Philadelphia were the first local production of Reginald de Koven's opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," the song recital of Julia Culp, and the Wagner program of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The work of de Koven, to Percy Mackaye's libretto, does not call for extended analysis here, since the premiere had already taken place in New York, but the effect on the audience is worth noting. There was general admiration for the smoothness and fluency of the scenario, in its well-bred and mannered idiom, which did not engender any tremendous emotional climaxes and still was consonant with the light-fingered fancifulness of the argument which Mr. Mackaye has somewhat too ingeniously spun about the Chaucerian simplicities of action and diction. The opera did not create the conviction that the true Promethean flame illumined the mentality and hand that produced it. Each scene of the sumptuous pageantry was roundly applauded, and the stage-pictures of the west front of Canterbury Cathedral with the motley throng of pilgrims and peddlers in restless motion before it was one of the most remarkable that have been seen here. The fact that the text was in English seemed to make little difference in the audibility of the lines. Edith Mason, the American singer, an alluring apparition as the Prioress, succeeded little better than the rest in projecting the syllables so that they could be heard, though the sound to which the sense was sacrificed was sweet and clear and true; Paul Alt-house, the Squire, was the one member of the cast who pronounced his words so that one who would be sure of what he said did not need to consult the libretto. Johannes Sembach was a Chaucer more Gallic than Anglo-Saxon, and Margarete Ober was the embodiment of the unquenchable spirit of comedy as the Wife of Bath,

the vitalizing personality of the whole performance.

Nor should Basil Ruysdael's careful delineation of the Miller, picture-book as a figure of Hogarth, be overlooked. Mr. de Koven was called out thrice after the end of Act III, and expressed his gratitude, reminding his hearers that Philadelphia had given the first welcome to his first work, "The Begum."

Julia Culp sang groups of songs of Schubert and Brahms, and other lyrics, with her thought on every word, the shading always sentient and plastic, the purpose of self-hedgerly completely banished. Not one of the songs called for tricks; all of them sought the deeper reaches of the heart of the hearer. Conrad Van Bos illustrated and dignified the art of the accompanist—he went hand-in-hand, mind-in-mind, with the singer. Mental quality and manual dexterity were on the same exalted plane. When he played a Mozart sonata he revived an era and restored a patrician elegance of feeling and thinking instead of pounding and tramping on the keyboard. He superimposed the mood of the harpsichord upon the machinery of the pianoforte.

The Philadelphia Orchestra's Wagnerian program, led with tingling vitality by Leopold Stokowski, brought forward these characteristic episodes in the design of presenting chiefly music in which the orchestra stands alone without need of apology for the missing operatic accessories: Overture to "Der fliegende Holländer," prelude to "Lohengrin," overture and Venusburg music from "Tannhäuser," preludes, Acts I and II of "Die Meistersinger," "Siegfried Idyl," prelude and liedestod from "Tristan and Isolde." The entire performance was surcharged with the personal force of the leader, which enkindled the fervid response of those who faced him with the industrious instruments and those who found unusual satisfaction in the so-styled passive role of listener.

## ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Symphony Orchestra closed its season on Sunday, March 25, with a "popular" concert, "March of the Pioneers," written by Ernest R. Kroeger of St. Louis and played two years ago at the Pageant and Masque, was the opening selection. Then came the overture to Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and two Indian dances by Charles S. Skilton. Mrs. Annabel C. Ghiselin, St. Louis soprano, sang "Peace, Peace, My God," from Verdi's opera, "The Force of Destiny." "The Star Spangled Banner" closed the program.

At the regular concert on Friday night, March 23, and Saturday night, March 24, Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, was soloist. The program was: Symphony No. 3, in E flat (Eroica), op. 55, Beethoven; aria, "Depuis le jour," from "Louise," Charpentier; serenade, op. 7, for wind instruments (first time), Richard Strauss. Songs with orchestra: Little Russian folk songs, Zimbalist; "Diez Nierliche Nachte," with orchestra, Rimsky-Korsakov; "Chanson Indoue," Rimsky-Korsakov; "Song of the Shepherd Lohi," Rimsky-Korsakov; symphonic poem, No. 3, "Les Preludes," Liszt.

## INDIANAPOLIS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Russian Symphony Orchestra appeared in this city the second time this season March 18, at the Murat Theater. Monday evening, March 19, the Mendelssohn Choir, a local organization, appeared in concert, with Fannie Bloomfield Ziesler, pianist, as soloist. Friday evening, March 23, the Kneisel Quartet made its final appearance in Indianapolis. The program:

Quartet in D major, op. 18, No. 3, Beethoven; quartet in F major, op. 22, Tschalkowsky; "Larghetto," Handel; "Nina," Pergolesi; "Rondo," Beethoven; "Willeke, Willem Willeke," Lento from the quartet in C minor, op. 17, Rubinstein; "Molly on the Shore" (British folk music setting), Percy A. Grainger.

NEW CHIMES HUNG ON  
CALIFORNIA CAMPUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Cal.—The installation of the 12 chiming bells in the Campanile on the campus of the University of California calls attention to the fact that a new system of bell-founding and tuning has recently come into use. These bells, which have been made by John Taylor & Sons, the bell-founders of Loughborough, England, were tested for the university by H. B. Walters of the British Museum, the English campanological expert. In explaining some of the recent developments in bell making and tuning Mr. Walters writes:

"It is well known that every bell when fairly struck gives out three distinct notes—a fundamental or 'tonic,' the octave above, or 'nominal,' and the octave below, or 'hum note.' Bells cast on the old system very seldom had all these three notes in unison, the hum note being usually sharper, the fundamental flatter, than the nominal. In tuning bells the other two were usually neglected, and the nominal only regarded. By the new system the fundamental note of each bell can be brought into true octave with its nominal with perfect exactness, and when each individual bell is thus rendered true in itself the harmony of a whole ring or chime can be obtained with equal certainty. Similarly, the hum note, where necessary, can be rectified by thinning the metal near the crown of the bell. The machinery by which the thickness of the metal in each part of the bell is regulated can be accurately adjusted, and has completely displaced the old rule-of-thumb method. It is also worth noting that bell foundries are now giving up the old short-waisted type of bell and are reverting to a more conical, that is, a straighter and long-waisted, form."

JOSEPH MALKIN  
HAS SOLO PART IN  
DVORAK CONCERTO

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, Conductor, Joseph Malkin, Soloist. Nineteenth program, presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon of March 29: Haydn, symphony in C major, B. & H. No. 50; Rameau, ballet suite arranged by Kretschmar; Handel, concerto grosso in D, No. 21, arranged by Seiffert; Dvorak, concerto for violoncello and orchestra, op. 104.

As an example of writing, the Dvorak work in which Mr. Malkin appeared is doubtless one of the most successful concertos to be found. The violoncello part is so well ordered that it stands out continually clear, while the orchestral part is so skillfully adjusted as to avoid the fault either of obtrusiveness or of reticence. The violoncello has other moods, too, besides clearness; it maintains itself at a comfortable and agreeable average of the instrument's vast range, preferring an easy middle flight to those falcon-like alternations of poise and swoop that make violoncello music, ordinarily, something to wonder at instead of to enjoy. Then, what a full and satisfying sonority the accompanying forces keep up! All the choirs have complete freedom of voice; string, brass and wood sections join in the thematic developments as unhesitatingly as they would in a symphonic poem, and for all that, there is never a note of the principal player blunted by the orchestra, never a phrase blurred.

The score of this concerto has the texture of hand-woven things, every thread running an individual thought into the fabric, and no repeated, standardized processes used. It is a delightful piece of craftsmanship. And yet, with all its advantages in quality and style of make, it is hardly a work to win the hearts of listeners. Not a passage can be selected from either its highly colored first division, or from its neatly patterned second, that can compare in fervor and glow with random passages in the opening allegro and the largo of the Dvorak symphony, "From the New World."

An artist interpreting the solo part of the concerto could be expected to mirror more or less exactly the traits of the composer. So it happened, at any rate, on this occasion. As Dvorak showed at his best in the mechanics of orchestral balance and contrast, so the violoncelloist showed at his best in tone and phrasing and in other technical particulars. On the other hand, as the writer kept expression at low intensity, the soloist, correspondingly, rose to but a moderate level of eloquence.

For the first half of the program, the conductor brought out a strange assortment of old music. In doing this, he can give a valuable lesson in musical history, inasmuch as everything, except the Haydn symphony, was in the form of a more or less ponderous arrangement. The Haydn work was played with energy, yet subtle rhythms, and with a scheme of shading that could be achieved only in an orchestra with a remarkable string section. "The four dance movements from Rameau's 'Acante et Cephise" and "Platée," as adapted by Kretschmar, have more of the learned about them than the quaint Eighteenth Century music, magnified and distorted as it is in this compilation, is about as pleasant to hear as a remodeled and modernized Eighteenth Century building is to look upon. The concerto grosso of Handel may have seemed to some to endure enlargement better than the Rameau pieces. For it is a common mistake for hearers to suppose that whatever is Handelian is big. Performances of "The Messiah" with enormous choruses have made that idea popular. The audience found much interest in the conductor's directing the concerto grosso from the piano. There was in that, perhaps, a picture of 150 years ago that could give a justifiable instant of pleasure.

## CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Three unfamiliar choral compositions were given their first interpretation in Chicago at a concert of the Philharmonic Choral Society in Orchestra Hall, March 21. These works were Chabrier's "La Sulamite," the first part of Brahms' "Triumphlied" and a new composition, "The Christ of the Andes," by Clough-Lieber.

Chabrier's "La Sulamite" was stated on the program to be receiving its first performance in America, an assertion which it would be difficult to sustain. The piece was composed in 1887 and not only represented the last word in modernity for its own day, but represents equally no little modernity of feeling and musical expression for our own. The singers, directed by P. Gordon Erickson, attacked with courage and enthusiasm, if not with polished skill, a composition which was far from being easy to sing well or to sing at all. Mr. Clough-Lieber's "Christ of the Andes" was produced at this concert for the first time. Probably it represents his most important contribution to the literature of his art, but it cannot be said that the music evoked enthusiasm. It begins well, with admirable understanding of both orchestral and choral effect. As the piece unfolds, a sense of monotony broods upon the pages of the score. The composer has failed to achieve variety, to gather up any feeling of the dramatic power of the text. The choral writing always is the same and a mood of introspection which never changes leads finally to utter weariness. This music, too, difficult music as it was, was sung by the Philharmonic chorus.

The afternoon of the same day brought forward at a recital given in Ziegfeld Theater, Mrs. Rose Lutzger Gannon, contralto, and Miss Edna

Gunnar Peterson, pianist. Mrs. Gannon is an artist well known to patrons of oratorio performances in Chicago. Hers is a rich voice skillfully employed. Three of her lyrics were by local composers. An "Ode to Night," by Miss Mary Drake Harris, brought to the notice of the public a composer who possesses both imagination and skill. Greatly applauded was "Land of the Heart's Desire," by Edward C. Moore, and there was enthusiasm, too, for John Alden Carpenter's "The Player Queen."

Miss Peterson made evident a fine gift for piano playing, a gift in which poetic feeling and fluency of execution play their parts. She, too, put faith in the musical creators of her town. Among other works which were placed upon her scheme of art were two of a set of seven preludes by Borowski, a pleasant piece, "Am Seegestade," by Adolf Brune, and Mr. Carpenter's brilliant "Polonaise Americaine."

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered an unusual program at its concert on Friday, March 23. That music-making brought forward two distinguished pianists, Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitch, who were heard in Mozart's E flat major concerto for two pianos and in the variations written for two pianos alone by Saint-Saëns on a theme from the menuet of Beethoven's piano sonata in E flat. The beauty of ensemble, the unity of thought and execution which the performers put into their work will doubtless long be remembered by the audience which heard this concert. The orchestral pieces offered nothing new. They comprised Wolf-Ferrari's sparkling little overture to "The Secret of Susanne," the fourth symphony by Beethoven and Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan." Not often has the organization directed by Mr. Stock played with finer loveliness of tone, nor, in the case of "Don Juan," with greater virtuosity.

Two important concerts were offered to the public on Sunday, March 25. The New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch, occupied Orchestra Hall and, in the Illinois Theater, the Kneisel Quartet played its farewell concert in Chicago. The first-named organization, which greeted the visitors with cordiality, Mr. Damrosch would have done better had he presented to this community a program which would have included something more novel than the third "Leonore" overture and the violin concerto by Beethoven, the bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" and the closing scene from "Die Götterdämmerung," by Wagner. This is a pabulum which has been fed to connoisseurs in Chicago for many years. During the season Mr. Damrosch has interpreted in New York a number of novelties, some, even one, of which would have made his Chicago concert more interesting than it was. The orchestra played with uncommon zeal and was heartily acclaimed by the house. The interpreter of the violin concerto was Efreim Zimbalist, who negotiated a beautiful reading of it. Mme. Claussen sang the music of Brünnhilde in Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung."

The quartet concert of the Kneisels was a function in which heart as well as art was represented. For 16 years Mr. Kneisel has dispensed his chamber music to people in Chicago. He has been patient as well as persevering in the face of discouragement and indifference; for here, as elsewhere, the public for quartets and quintets and for Bach's sonatas is small, even if it is select. At his last concert the founder of the Kneisel Quartet was assured by the people that they admired him heartily for his endeavors. At the close of the performance there were waving of hats and handkerchiefs and the crying of "Bravo" as the four members of the organization filed off and on the stage, finally leaving Mr. Kneisel standing there alone with the cheers of the audience ringing in his ears.

The compositions which were performed at the concert comprised the A major quartet by Schumann, the D major quartet by Beethoven and the sextet by Schönberg which that composer entitled "Verklärte Nacht." The last named work had been offered at a previous concert a season or two ago by Mr. Kneisel. Its repetition this one reinforced the impression which the earlier interpretation had made, that the sextet is a really remarkable contribution to the literature of chamber music by a man whose imagination now has gone entirely to the dogs.

Another Sunday concert was that given in the Playhouse, with the object of making known to the public the compositions by Adolf Brune, a local writer, whose music, exceedingly erudite and earnest, has been cold-shouldered by people whose interest in art is in direct ratio to the tunelessness and the picturesque qualities of it. If Mr. Brune is not likely to be hailed as one of the immortals by the great mass of music lovers, he will have, at least, the comfortable assurance that his works are regarded with respect by the small public whose respect is best worth having. His contributions to the program consisted of a sonata for piano and violin—a formidable creation, which was interpreted by Isaac van Grove and Miss Amy Neill—four songs and two movements from a suite for piano. The songs disclosed qualities which might well appeal to a larger circle than that which takes its pleasures in counterpoint. The prelude for piano, the first movement of the suite, contained nothing but notes.

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## MINNESOTA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Three recital concerts given by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra were opened with the popular program at the Auditorium on a Sunday afternoon, at which Richard Czerwonky, violinist, was the soloist. The program:

Wedding march, overture, scherzo, nocturne, from the incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; concerto for violin, No. 1, in G minor, Bruch; a ballet suite, Max Reger; three Slavonic dances, Dvorak.

The second concert of the season by the Arpl Male Chorus, a leading organization of Scandinavian singers, was given on Sunday afternoon, with Joel Mosberg of Chicago, director-in-chief of the American Union of Swedish Singers, as the soloist. The program included three groups of songs by Mr. Mosberg and six numbers by the chorus with Mr. Mosberg, besides several a cappella selections by the chorus alone.

A program of Russian music was played by Cornelius Van Vliet, cellist, and Harrison Wall Johnson, pianist, in their third chamber concert of the season Monday evening. Their numbers included the second suite for piano and cello, op. 35, by Napravnik, Rubinstein's D major sonata, op. 13, and the Rachmaninov sonata for cello and piano in G minor, op. 19. The two previous programs had been of French and German music.

Fritz Kreisler was brought to the Auditorium Friday evening as soloist with the Symphony Orchestra. The program:

Overture to "Egmont," Beethoven; symphony No. 3 in F major, op. 90, Brahms; concerto for violin and orchestra in D major, op. 35, Tschalkowsky; "Caprice Espagnol," op. 34, Rimsky-Korsakov.

The final appearance here of the Kneisel Quartet was under the auspices of the Chamber Music Society, when the following program was played:

Quartet No. 3 in D, op. 18, Beethoven; second quartet in F, Tschalkowsky; piano quartet in E flat major, op. 44, Schumann. Rudolph Reuter of Chicago, assisting artist.

The fourth and final young people's concert of the Minneapolis Orchestra was marked by a Goldmark program and a talk on that composer by Director Emil Oberholfer. The program follows:

Overture, "Sakuntala," op. 13; symphony No. 1, "The Rustic Wedding," scherzo, op. 45; overture, "In Springtime," op. 36.

The final concert of the 1917 season of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra here and in St. Paul have been given before the departure of the orchestra for its annual spring tour, which will occupy four weeks and will take it through middle Western cities, ending in its appearance at the North Shore music festival at Evanston, Ill. This is the first year that an orchestra

other than the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has played at the Evanston festival.

Florence Macbeth, the Minnesota soprano, always given a cordial welcome in the Twin Cities by many who are friends personally as well as musically, was the soloist at the Thursday evening concert of the symphony orchestra in St. Paul and at the Friday evening concert at the Auditorium here. The program, which was the same for both appearances, follows:

Overture to "The Bartered Bride," Smetana; symphony No. 1 in G minor, Kallinkow; "Bell Song" from "Lakmé," Delibes; suite, "Adventures in a Persian Bazaar," Carpenter; aria, "Charmant edouard," from "La Perle de Brésil," David; overture to "Le Carnaval Romain," op. 9, Berlioz.

An interesting and what promises to be a useful experiment is to be tried by the newly formed Public School Pipe Organ Fund Association, which has set about to provide an adequate organ for the auditorium of each of the city's high schools. The association has planned 20 concerts in the various schools to provide funds, all of which will be given during May. Some of the artists engaged for the purpose are Louis Gombert, the boy pianist of Duluth; Louis Graveure, baritone; the Landry trio; Hazel Fleener, contralto, and Marie Ten Broeck, pianist, and Leila Holterhoff, soprano. Mrs. H. McI. Morton is president of the association, and its membership includes leading women interested in the development of music study in the schools.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The four operas which will be sung at the Auditorium April 17, 18 and 19 by the Boston National Grand Opera Company are Puccini's "Tosca," for the first night, with Luisa Villani as Tosca and Giovanni Zenatello as Cavaradossi; Mascagni's "Iris" for the matinee April 18 with Tamaki Miura singing Iris; Gounod's "Faust" for that evening, with Maggie Teyte as Marguerite, Jose Mardones as Mephistopheles and Ricardo Martin as Faust; "Aida" for the final bill, with Luisa Villani as Aida and Zenatello as Radames.

## OPERA SEASON CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Singers who organized in New York under the name of the Bracale Opera Company, to give performances in Havana, Cuba, and here, have abandoned their plans. They were to appear here under the management of Mr. Durlieu, and they were assured of success, the tickets having been all sold for the first four performances of their 10 days' season. They reached Havana at the height of the recent political disturbances, only to turn back at once to New York, sending word to New Orleans that they would be unable to make the intended visit.

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## ART OF GREEK VASE PAINTING IS DESCRIBED

Professor Harrower of Aberdeen  
Lectures on Historical and  
Aesthetic Aspects of Ancient  
Attic Pottery Productions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
ABERDEEN, Scotland — Professor  
Harrower of Aberdeen University re-  
cently gave a lecture in the Aberdeen  
Art Gallery on the subject of "Greek  
Vase Painting."

The subject of Greek vase painting  
was, he said, one of rare attraction  
and rich and varied in interest.  
Next to their literature, it was the  
important source of information  
available regarding the life of the an-  
cient Greeks, telling them also some-  
thing of the processes of the arts, and  
of the poetic conceptions of the gods  
of Olympus, and the many hued  
Greek mythology and legend. It was  
to the vases they went if they were  
interested in the study of decorative  
design. Unlike so much Greek sculp-  
ture, a considerable number of vases  
of the best Attic period bore the signa-  
tures of known artists.

It had been long the custom to  
designate genuinely Greek vases as  
"Attic"; because they had been  
found in the tombs of Etruria liter-  
ally in thousands, but the discovery of  
vases of the same shape, decoration  
and design in Greece had shown that  
there must have been an enormous  
export trade in these objects of art  
done from Corinth originally and then  
from Athens, when that state had  
erected from its rivals the commer-  
cial supremacy of the Mediterranean.  
They appeared to have been prized  
possessions of their owners—some in  
the form of boxes for holding wo-  
men's trinkets, others being children's  
toys, others used as decorations of the  
home, all of them things of proud and  
fond association for their possessor.

It was unfortunate, said Professor  
Harrower, that so many publications  
representing Greek vases were un-  
trustworthy. The English mild  
returning from the grand tour often  
brought Etruscan vases home at a  
time when it was the fashion to admire  
everything that was wrong in Greek  
art—all that belonged to the decad-  
ence, such as the Laocoon, and the  
Apollo Belvidere. The contemporary  
publications were brought into line  
with ideas derived from these false  
models, but of late years a great  
improvement had taken place through  
photographic reproduction.

Professor Harrower then proceeded  
to trace the history of vase painting  
through its different periods. The  
excavations at Crete and Mycenae had  
shown that vase decoration had  
reached an amazing pitch of excel-  
lence in the representation of plant  
and marine animal life under that  
civilization. This period was gen-  
erally known as the Dorian or geo-  
metric period, which reached its high-  
water mark in the so-called Dipylon  
vases found at Athens. Here, in addi-  
tion to the angular designs that  
replaced the graceful curves and  
spirals of the older time, were found  
attempts at the delineation of men  
and horses, but they merely repeated  
grotesquely the triangles and oblongs  
of the decorative patterns. The Dorian  
virtues were great, but they did not  
include the softer graces of life. Even  
the Doric pillar was a lumpish affair  
until Ionia Athens took it in hand.

Next followed the orientalizing  
period, which was represented in  
many parts of the Aegean, but seemed  
to have arisen in Ionia, and to have  
been a blending of the Mycenaean tra-  
dition, which had never altogether died  
out there, with influences from the  
East. It was conjectured that the  
Ionia and strange winged monsters of  
the orientalizing period were copied  
from tapestries that found their way  
from Assyria down to the coast. With  
the Seventh Century vase painting  
began to feel the warmth and glow  
of life again, no longer languishing  
under the wintry Dorian sun. A com-  
bination of commercial and political  
causes brought Athens to the front  
by gradual degrees during the next  
century, and many streams of ten-  
dency converged there.

By this time the styles of many cen-  
ters were approximately that known as  
the Athenian "Black figured," in which  
a light sketch on a red ground was  
filled in with black varnish and details  
put in by incised lines accompanied by  
the application of a chocolate purple  
and white for various parts. The aim  
from the outset was not naturalistic  
but decorative. The artist did not  
mean to paint a picture on a vase—  
that would have seemed to him an  
extraordinary place to put it.

He did not attempt facial expres-  
sion, but trusted to posture and ges-  
ture, which served the decoration pur-  
pose better. It could not be supposed  
that he could not draw a hand, but  
he sometimes introduced interlocked  
fingers actually into the maeander or  
key pattern. He scattered the letters  
of his signature over the design from  
pure delight in the decorative effect.  
He preternaturally elongated the  
hands and feet from the same motive.  
Often he would put in the loveliest  
vine sprays, trailing, waving and  
swinging, coming from nowhere in  
particular, and as often as not from  
the human figures themselves.

He had much trouble with the eye  
and hair, and combined profile and  
full view in strange fashion, as was  
found in archaic sculpture. His  
drapery was rigid and his figures stark  
and cramped, even when shown in ex-  
cited action, but in spite of all their  
faults there was a great charm in the  
best work. An odd feature was the  
fact that when a "Black figure" artist  
chose a mythological subject, which

he very often did, he found a schemat-  
ized type ready for him, from which  
he could depart only in slight details.  
The same thing was found in Greek  
sculpture and architecture.

Where these fixed schemes came  
from no one could say. Probably reli-  
gious conservatism had much to do  
with their persistence. But it was a  
mistake to suppose that this meant  
an end to progress. On the contrary,  
it had much to do with the Greek su-  
premacy in the arts, for through con-  
stantly working in a limited field, the  
artist was always trying to surpass  
himself, and at least the Greek world  
was free from the impudent egotism  
that broke out so often in modern art.

The "Black figured" style which  
contained few possibilities of develop-  
ment was, however, to be revolution-  
ized by the inversion of its method  
which left the natural color of the  
clay for the figures and filled up the  
space with the black varnish. This  
change coincided with a great advance  
in Greek painting proper, when per-  
spective and foreshortening were  
mastered, and this was reflected in  
the work of the red-figured artists.  
At first it was little more than a trans-  
lation of the archaic stiff manner into  
the new style, but they now got a  
greater variety of subject in addition  
to the mythological and Dionysiac, in  
scenes of quiet domestic life, the  
amusements of children, women at  
their toilet, graceful dancing figures,  
and banqueting scenes.

Then came great improvement in  
the technique in what was known as  
the "Strong period," when the eye was  
gradually brought into its true pro-  
file position, the rendering of the hair  
improved, and the stiff parallel lines  
of the black figured drapery gave place  
to folds that followed the motion of  
the body, now billowing out, now cling-  
ing, and showing the outlines of the limbs  
beneath.

Four names stood out prominently in  
this period—Euphrontes, the pioneer;  
Douris, Hiero and Brygos. As com-  
pared with the succeeding "Fine"  
period, this stage was lacking perhaps  
in freedom of handling, but the  
voluptuous beauty of the newer style  
seemed unsuitable contrasted with the  
austere, ascetic manner of the older  
school. The vase decorator had become  
the rival of the painter, and this was  
more noticeable still in the "Late Fine,"  
when figures were scattered in profu-  
sion over the surface. Some exqui-  
sitely beautiful work remained of the  
Athenian polychrome lecythi, but the  
difficulty of firing in this style caused  
them to be preserved for the most part  
in inferior condition.

In conclusion, Professor Harrower  
said that he felt painfully conscious  
of the inadequacy of prose diction to  
express the delicate artistic quality of  
this decorative work—one might as  
well try to describe the odor of a  
flower. But Keats had succeeded in do-  
ing it in his famous ode in which he  
had forgotten nothing they could wish  
to add. Never had more consummate  
expression been given to the true sense  
and justification of art.

## WELL STAGED SHOW FOR ACTORS' FUND

Tremont Theater was well filled yester-  
day afternoon when a four-hour  
show was given for the actors' fund,  
and about \$3500 was realized, includ-  
ing \$1000 given by George M. Cohan.  
He was to appear but had to return  
to New York before the matinee, it  
was announced. Probably the best  
thing on the bill was William C. De-  
Mille's satire, "Food," which kept the  
audience continually chuckling, so  
much more pointed is its application  
in the present period of high prices  
than at the time it was seen in vaude-  
ville two years ago. Miss Ethel Wil-  
son played with a keen feeling for  
travesty the wife who could not resist  
a craving for eggs. The period is 50  
years hence, with eggs beyond the  
means of all but billionaires.

"A Regular Business Man," acted  
by Robert Ober and company, was as  
snappily amusing as in its frequent  
vaudeville performances in Boston.  
"Laughing Harry," a conventional  
playlet by Carlyle Morgan and Leonard  
Mudie was presented by Guy Bates  
Post and exerted not a little effect in  
its contrast between the romantic no-  
tion of a group of stay-at-home club-  
men as to what war is like and the  
grim actuality as pictured in one in-  
stance of a dazed returned soldier.  
"At Night All Cats are Gray," by  
Robert Garland, proved slightly too  
extravagant in its fun to be altogether  
effective in its blend of problem play  
satire with detective play. It had  
every advantage of good acting by  
Grant Mitchell, Miss Lotta Linthicum  
and others. Other features were Miss  
Gertrude Hoffman in imitations, Miss  
Minna Gale Haynes in recitations,  
Miss Adele Ritchie in songs, Cecil Lean  
in a monologue, Raymond and O'Con-  
nor in dances, Robert Ober in a recita-  
tion, Lorraine and Pritchard in  
dances, and Wilton Lackaye and Miss  
Blanche Bates in chats with the audi-  
ence. Miss Bates said she heard a  
chorus girl in one of the turns that  
opened the show say "I wonder what  
guy we did this benefit for?" Not in  
years has a fund show been so high  
in quality, so well-prepared in its  
items, or so well run off in perfor-  
mance.

Another series of official war pic-  
tures was shown at the Boston Opera  
House last evening under the auspices  
of the Greater Boston Ambulance Com-  
mittee of One Hundred. Included  
were views of the work along the  
Salonica front, illustrating incidents  
in the advance of the British, French  
and Russian troops.

## AT THE THEATERS

Copley—"The Liars," 8:10.  
Hollis—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:10.  
Keith—"Vaudeville," 7:45.  
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.  
Shubert—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.  
Mathews—"Daily at Keith's," Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday at the Copley,  
8:10 ("A Doll's House"); Wednes-  
day and Saturday at the Hollis, Shu-  
bert, 8:15; Thursday and Saturday  
at the Plymouth, 8:10.

## BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

At the pension fund concert of the  
Boston Symphony Orchestra, to be  
given tomorrow afternoon in Sym-  
phony Hall, with Karl Muck conduct-  
ing, a chorus from Radcliffe College  
and Harvard University will assist.  
John P. Marshall, organist, will take  
part with the violin section of the or-  
chestra in an arrangement of a sonata  
of Rheinberger for organ and violin  
solo. The program is as follows:  
Rheinberger, theme and variations for  
violin and organ, op. 150; Bach, motet, "I  
Wrestle and Pray"; Wagner, prelude to  
"Tristan and Isolde"; Brahms, "Song of  
Destiny"; Wagner, prelude to "Parsifal,"  
selections from "Siegfried" and "Götter-  
dämmerung," funeral music from "Götter-  
dämmerung," overture to "Tannhäuser."

On Monday afternoon, April 2, in  
Jordan Hall, Harold Bauer and  
Jacques Thibaud will appear, playing  
three sonatas for piano and violin:  
Mozart's, in B flat; Beethoven's, in C  
minor, op. 30, and Franck's, in A major.

The fourth of the Concerts Gaudis  
is to be given on the afternoon of Mon-  
day, April 2, in Steinert Hall, with  
Louis J. Mercier of Harvard Univer-  
sity assisting as lecturer. The music  
will deal with the period of Marie An-  
toinette.

Choral compositions selected to il-  
lustrate the Lowell Institute lectures  
of A. T. Davison will be performed at  
a complimentary concert in Jordan  
Hall, under Charles Bennett's con-  
ductorship, on Wednesday evening,  
April 4. The piano accompaniments  
will be played by Justin E. Williams  
and Raymond Putnam, the organ ac-  
companiments by Dorothy Park. The  
soloists will be Rulon Robison, Dena  
Weissburg, Marie O'Connell, Miss  
Davison, Henry Kelly and Elsiebeth  
Jones. The program comprises five  
Bach and seven Handel numbers.

Miss Frances Nevin appears in Jordan  
Hall on the afternoon of Thurs-  
day, April 5, at 8 o'clock, giving a talk  
on Wagner's opera, "Parsifal." She  
will be assisted in her musical illus-  
trations by John Hermann Loud, or-  
ganist.

Philip Greeley Clapp is to conduct  
his new symphony in G major at the  
Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts  
of April 6 and 7. Mme. Julia Culp, so-  
prano, will be the soloist. The sym-  
phony will be the opening number. The  
other selections, with Dr. Muck con-  
ducting, will include songs with or-  
chestral accompaniment and short or-  
chestral pieces, one with an organ  
part, in which John P. Marshall will  
assist. The program is as follows:

Clapp, symphony in G major; songs,  
with orchestra, Schubert, "Sei mir Ge-  
genwart"; "Ständchen"; Strauss, "Mor-  
gen"; Franck, symphonic piece from "The  
Redemption"; songs with orchestra, Wolf,  
"Verborgene Welt"; Mahler, "Ich atmet einen  
Lindenduft" and "Rheinlegendchen";  
Chadwick, theme, variations and fugue  
for organ and orchestra.

Ignace Paderewski, pianist, appears  
in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of  
Saturday, April 7, at the usual hour  
for week-day concerts in that audi-  
torium—2:30 o'clock. His program is  
as follows:

Brahms, variations and fugue on a  
theme by Handel; Beethoven, sonata in  
B flat, op. 27; Schumann, "Carnaval";  
Chopin, mazurka in F minor, three études,  
nocturne in G major, mazurka, scherzo in  
B flat minor.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is to be sung  
by the Handel and Haydn Society,  
Emil Mollenhauer conductor, Sunday  
evening April 8, in Symphony Hall.  
The society will have the assistance of  
the following artists: Mrs. Grace Bon-  
ner Williams, soprano; Miss Alma  
Beck, contralto; Lambert Murphy,  
tenor, and Clarence Whitehill, bass.

Miss Eleanor Brigham, pianist, ap-  
pears in Steinert Hall on the evening  
of Monday, April 9, at 8:30 o'clock.  
Her program is as follows:  
Beethoven, sonata in B flat, op. 22;  
Schumann, "Papillons"; Glinka-Balakirev,  
"The Lark"; Fagundes-Schumann, caprice  
in E; Dindia, "Poème des Montagnes."

The Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and  
Cynthia Fuller are to present a pro-  
gram of English, Scotch and Irish  
folk songs, partly with accompaniment  
of Irish harp, at Brattle Hall, Cam-  
bridge, on the evening of Monday,  
April 9, at 8 o'clock. They will ap-  
pear under the auspices of the Cam-  
bridge Social Union, an organization  
that maintains evening and day classes  
for men and women and that does  
special educational work for boys.  
The concert of the Fuller sisters opens  
a series of three entertainments, all  
given in Brattle Hall for the benefit  
of the Social Union fund. On the  
evening of Monday, April 16, Miss  
Ruth Draper will appear, reading origi-  
nal monologues; and on the evening  
of Monday, April 23, Charles T. Cope-  
land will close the course with a  
reading from Sheridan's "The Critic."  
Tickets go on sale April 3 at Amee  
Brothers, Cambridge, and at Herrick's.

Miss Dora Gibson, soprano, and  
Wright Symons, baritone, give a re-  
cital at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on the  
evening of Wednesday, April 11, in  
aid of the North End Union. Their  
accompanist will be Miss Wilhelmina  
Keniston. The program is as follows:

"Star violin," Rosa; "Bonjour, Suzon,"  
Pessard; "Bergère légère" and "Aminite,"  
arranged by Weckerlin; "Vous saluez,"  
Lemaire; Mr. Symons, "Lasciatemi  
morire," Monteverdi; "Romance," De-  
bussy; "O mer, ouvre toi," Delibes; Miss  
Gibson, Aria from "Andrea Chenier,"  
Giordano; Mr. Symons, Aria from "Gio-  
conda," Ponchielli; Miss Gibson, "Ab-  
sence," Johnson; "Dark and Dawn," Grin-  
nell; "Yesterday," Crist; "Earth Is  
Enough," Warford; Mr. Symons, "Val-  
giovina's Boat Song," Martin; "Mother  
Dearest" and "Three Cavaliers," Schind-  
ler; "Sing, Joyous Bird," Phillips; Miss  
Gibson, Duet from "Thais," Massenet;  
Miss Gibson and Mr. Symons.

Mme. Gertrude Auld, soprano, makes  
her first appearance in Boston at  
Steinert Hall on the evening of Thurs-  
day, April 12, presenting a program of  
folk songs from many countries and in  
many languages. She will have as her

accompanist Harry M. Gilbert. She  
will sing selections with original Ser-  
bian, Sicilian, Hungarian, Japanese  
and French texts; also pieces of  
Dutch, Russian and Greek source, in  
English or French translations.

Oliver Denton, pianist, appearing  
Saturday afternoon, April 14, in Jordan  
Hall, will play the following pro-  
gram:

Sonata "Eroica," op. 50, MacDowell;  
pavane, Ravel; étude, op. 8, No. 10, Scria-  
bine; bourée, op. 10, No. 4, Enesco; "Mid-  
winter," "Indian Idyl," "From a Log  
Cabin" and "The Joy of Autumn," Mac-  
Dowell; "St. Francis Walking on the  
Waves," "Valse oubliée" and rhapsodie  
hongroise, No. 10, Liszt.

Mme. Kalova Ondricek, violinist, will  
be assisted in her recital in Jordan  
Hall Wednesday afternoon, April 18,  
by Mrs. Bernice Fisher-Butler, sopra-  
no; Miss Claire Forbes, pianist, and  
James Ecker, accompanist. The pro-  
gram includes Oscar Nedbal's sonata  
in B minor for violin and piano; songs  
by Tschakowsky, Sokolov and Rach-  
maninoff, Russian numbers for violin,  
and songs by Whelpley and Bachelet.

Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilow-  
itsch will be heard Saturday after-  
noon, April 21, in Jordan Hall, present-  
ing a program of music for two pianos.

On Sunday afternoon, April 15, in  
Symphony Hall, Mischa Elman, vi-  
olinist, will give a recital. On Sunday  
afternoon, April 22, John McCormack,  
tenor, will reappear. On Sunday after-  
noon, April 29, Mme. Amelita Galli-  
Curi, soprano, will give her second  
concert. All the seats are said to have  
been long since sold for April 22  
and 29.

Mme. Christine Langenhan, soprano,  
will make her first Boston appearance  
in recital Monday afternoon, April 23,  
in Jordan Hall. With the assistance of  
Coenraad V. Bos as accompanist, she  
will present a program of German  
songs.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 25,  
in Jordan Hall, Emilio de Gogorza,  
baritone, will give his postponed re-  
cital, with Miss Helen M. Winslow  
playing his accompaniments. The  
program includes an air from "Iphi-  
génie en Aulide," by Gluck; songs of  
the early Eighteenth Century; songs  
by Brahms, Rubinstein, Strauss,  
Franz, Carpentier, Rachmaninoff and  
Korby; songs by Spanish compos-  
ers, and French songs by Caplet, Le-  
normand and Massenet.

The Choral Music Society, Stephen  
Townsend conductor, gives its second  
concert in Jordan Hall on the evening  
of Wednesday, April 25, presenting  
compositions of Chadwick, Parker,  
Bantock, Rousseau, Ducas, Foote,  
Shuk, Helsted and Converse; and se-  
lections from the Russian folk song  
repertory.

The Cecilia Society, Chalmers Clif-  
ton conductor, appears in Symphony  
Hall on the evening of Thursday, May  
3, presenting the "Damnation of  
Faust," by Berlioz. The society will  
be assisted by the Harvard Glee Club,  
men and by soloists as follows: Mme.  
Sundelius, soprano; Lambert Murphy,  
tenor; G. Roberts Langer, baritone,  
and Léon Rothier, bass.

At Jordan Hall on Monday after-  
noon, April 2, at 5 o'clock, a recital  
complimentary to New England Con-  
servatory students by Miss May Mukle,  
violinist, will be given with Alfred  
DeVoto, accompanist.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 3, at  
2 o'clock, a concert by advanced stu-  
dents of the New England Conserva-  
tory accompanied by the Conservatory  
orchestra, George W. Chadwick, con-  
ductor, will be given at Jordan Hall.

On Wednesday evening, April 4, a  
choral concert will be given, conducted  
by Charles Bennett of the faculty, the  
program comprising the compositions  
prepared under Mr. Bennett's direc-  
tion and sung by the chorus and solo-  
ists in illustration of the lectures on  
choral music given before the Lowell  
Institute of Boston by Dr. A. T. Davi-  
son of the music department of Har-  
vard University, on March 29 and 30,  
and April 2 and 3.

On Thursday evening, April 5, there  
will be a private performance of "The  
Contrast," the first American comedy,  
by Royall Tyler, given by students of  
the New England Conservatory dra-  
matic department under the direction  
of Clayton D. Gilbert. The piece will  
be given as a public performance in  
Jordan Hall Saturday evening, April  
7, under the auspices of the Drama  
League of Boston.

The Music Lovers Club, Mrs. Edith  
Noyes Greene, president, has issued its  
handbook for 1917, telling who are  
its officers and who are on its com-  
mittees, noting its brief constitution  
and by-laws and giving a list of its  
members, honorary, active and asso-  
ciate. That the club is flourishing  
is attested by the enthusiasm of its  
concerts, held in Steinert Hall on the  
first Monday morning of the month,  
during the music season. That it is  
also growing is proved by the increase  
from year to year in the number of  
the pages of the handbook.

AMUSEMENTS  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 8:30 P. M.  
AT THE COPLEY PLAZA  
DORA WRIGHT  
GIBSON SYMONS  
(Soprano) (Baritone)  
Tickets \$2.00. On sale at Herricks.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 12, AT 8:30 P. M.  
AT THE COPLEY PLAZA  
ALFRED NOYES  
Only Reading in Boston This Season  
Tickets \$2.00. On sale at Herricks.  
JORDAN HALL  
MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, AT 3  
HAROLD JACQUES  
Bauer Thibaud  
Tickets 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall

# B. Altman & Co.

## The Fashionable Easter Costume

to be effective, must be carefully thought out to  
the minutest detail.

Everything required by the well-dressed woman is  
here, ready for immediate use.

The prices quoted below are those in regular stock.

## SMART TAILOR SUITS

(sizes in general 34 to 44)

Dressy Silk Suits	\$85.00
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Plain Tailored and Sports Suits	38.00
Tailored Suits for travel and the country	23.50

(Women's Ready-to-wear, Third Floor)

## EXQUISITE BLOUSES

for the completion of the fashionable suit are here in an infinitude of charming  
models, composed of the daintiest materials. Many of them are recent arrivals  
from Paris; many others are the product of American artistry.

(Second Floor)

## HATS IN MANY NEW STYLES

all of them lovely, are shown at most attractive prices. Some are copies  
of models imported from Paris; others, not an iota less beautiful, are American  
creations, with all that America stands for in individuality and charm.

(First and Third Floors)

## DAINTY NECKWEAR

Boas (27-inch) of fine, curled ostrich, in violet, taupe, navy blue, burgundy, black-and-white, all-white and all-black; finished with ribbon bows	\$7.50
Ruffs of plaited black silk net, with satin ribbon ends	4.00
Collar-and-Cuff Sets of white Georgette, tucked, hand-embroidered and edged with fillet lace	\$4.25

## SHORT MARVEX GLOVES

(made by Trefousse et Cie., Chaumont, France, especially for B. Altman & Co.),  
in pearl gray, beaver, tan, black, white, black stitched with white, and white  
stitched with black, per pair \$2.50

## BETALPH SILK HOSIERY

(made exclusively for B. Altman & Co.), in white, black and the modish  
colors for spring:

In black	per pair \$1.85 & 2.50
In black (extra size)	per pair 2.50
In white or colors	per pair 2.25

## BALTA SHOES

in many styles, each presenting the elegant shaping, the carefully-selected  
material, and the master workmanship that go to make Balta shoes as nearly  
perfect as shoes can be.

(Women's and Misses' Shoes, Second Floor)

## 30,000 Yards of Dress Silks (COLORED AND BLACK)

will be offered on Monday, April 2nd  
arranged in Dress, Blouse, Skirt and Coat Lengths

at extraordinary concessions from former prices

This Sale will afford a very unusual purchasing opportunity

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York  
Thirty-fourth Street  
Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL







## ONTARIO PLANS BETTERMENT OF RURAL AFFAIRS

Model for Modern Water Service for Farm Homes Prepared—To Grow Seeds Instead of Importing Them

TORONTO, Ont.—The Department of Agriculture proposes inaugurating in the near future an object lesson campaign for the purpose of interesting farmers throughout the Province in the installation of modern water service in farm homes. Here and there farm houses are to be found in which such service is already installed. But the movement in this direction has been slow and the campaign it is proposed to inaugurate is for the purpose of accelerating it. As part of this work a small model will be prepared, showing how such services can be installed. The model will be so simple that it will be seen by any village plumber or carpenter for service in any farm home. Farmers have been deterred from undertaking such installation as a result of lack of information as to the cost. The outlay need not exceed \$250, and the service, when installed, will mean more in saving labor and adding to comfort on the farm than any other one thing I know of.

So said Dr. G. C. Creelman, the recently appointed Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, in answer to the first question as to his plans for rural betterment in connection with the work he has recently undertaken. But Dr. Creelman's activities will cover a wide field and will include matters intended to make agriculture more remunerative as well as to add to comforts in farm homes.

"Heretofore," said he, "Ontario farmers have depended mainly upon Europe for supplies of root seeds, such as those required for the production of mangels, turnips and sugar beets. There is no reason why the seeds of these plants should not be produced in Ontario. Rather, there is every reason why they should be. Home-grown seed from acclimatized stock is better than imported."

"Few people realize how extensive the work carried on through the Department of Agriculture for the improvement of agriculture really is. Take the matter of school fairs alone—fairs intended to interest pupils of rural schools in our foundation industry. No less than 275 of such fairs, in which 2620 schools took part, were held last year. Over 60,000 pupils took part in work connected with these fairs—work which included the cultivation of 55,947 plots and the production of 113,263 articles for exhibition."

"In addition to this we have the agricultural college at Guelph; there are 45 district representatives of the Department of Agriculture who carry the teachings of that college to all parts of the Province; there are 350 agricultural societies which are put in a position to carry on their work by the aid of grants from the public treasury; there are the boards of agriculture, which have taken over the work of the farmers' institutes, and the women's institutes, and there are the live stock, fruit and cooperation and markets branches of the Department of Agriculture, which are carrying on the sort of work their names indicate. All these activities are to be stimulated and strengthened, and as a result we hope there will be a new and even brighter day for Ontario agriculture."

## PRINCE KROPOTKIN ON RIGHT OF ASYLUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In a letter to the London Daily News, before the Russian revolution took place, Prince Kropotkin, who has lived for many years as a political refugee in England, referred to a leader in that paper commenting on a recent statement made by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons as to an agreement between the British and Russian governments which in substance is that those Russian subjects of military age who refuse to join the British Army will be deported to Russia.

As the Daily News points out, the letter continues, this means the abolition of the right of asylum, while the refugees who come to this country were perfectly sure, as you say, that "no British Government would repudiate it."

Does the Government realize the seriousness of this step from the Russian point of view? Has it taken into account the certainty that every Russian has had in the stability of this centuries-old right, and the impression which will be produced by its abolition precisely in that portion of the Russian Nation which is sympathetic to England?

We all knew how this right was maintained by the British Nation throughout the Nineteenth Century, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Holy Alliance, and later on the Three Emperors' Alliance to have it abolished; and we all knew how friendly asylum was offered to the Huguenots who fled from France during the religious persecutions.

But the mass of the Russian refugees is in the very same position as the Huguenots were in the Seventeenth Century. To be arrested in Russia, to be kept for years in prisons, and then to be deported without trial to the marshes of the Naryn or the frozen deserts of Northeast Siberia, a Russian subject need not commit a crime. It is quite enough that he or she should hold moderately liberal political opinions, or profess a certain religious faith, or belong to a certain nationality disliked by the bureaucracy of the day.

Of course the bureaucracy against which the Russian Nation is now struggling will be delighted to obtain at last, after so many unsuccessful

efforts the abolition of the right of asylum in England. The firm "Sturmer and Co." and the ghosts of the Holy Alliance will jubilate—it will be water on their mill.

But I may assure you that if this measure be taken—especially after France and Switzerland have once more repudiated it—this act will be received with a deep regret by all those who stand now in Russia for political liberties; and it will be a serious blow to those in the Nation and the Army who support in Russia an Anglo-Russian friendship, as against those who work in the interests of an Austro-German Holy Alliance.

No step more undesirable from the point of view of international relations could be taken.

## BIG IDAHO TIMBER TRACT BOUGHT BY SPOKANE CAPITAL

Purchase Gives Owners Control of 250,000,000 Feet of Lumber in a Single Land Unit

SPOKANE, Wash.—The largest timber land transfer in the State of Idaho since the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad purchased a path through the State, has been consummated in Spokane, says the Chronicle. The St. Maries Lumber Company of Spokane and St. Maries, Ida., purchased at a consideration of approximately \$425,000, a tract of 4000 acres of the finest white pine in the Northwest. The sellers were the O'Neill, Irvine Company and Winton Brothers, extensive North Idaho timberland holders. The buyers paid \$150,000 in cash and contracted to complete the payments within two years.

By the acquisition of the 4000 acres, which has a stumpage of about 85,000,000 feet of timber, the St. Maries company now controls, in one block, more than 250,000,000 feet of timber, enough, it is estimated, to operate the mill at St. Maries for 10 years.

The land is located in the Mica Creek district, and is ready for immediate operations. The O'Neill, Irvine Company and Winton Brothers purchased the land from homesteaders about a year ago, equipped it with a 10-mile flume at a cost of \$80,000 and with six logging camps. The sellers are realizing a handsome profit, something near \$100,000.

The transfer was made possible through the efforts of Charles B. Sanderson, assistant general manager of the Milwaukee Land Company. A desire to see the tonnage from the logging operations go to the Milwaukee railroad, which owns the Milwaukee Land Company, prompted Mr. Sanderson to bring the buyer and seller together. William Kroll, president of the St. Maries company, represented the company in the deal.

"We now control about 250,000,000 feet of timber in one block in the Mica Creek belt," said Mr. Kroll. "In addition we own the water rights and maintain the only flume by which other companies in Mica Creek can get their logs out. The 85,000,000 we have just purchased runs about 70 per cent white pine and it is the finest piece of timber land in all of Idaho. We will start operations there early this spring."

## RAILROADS TO AID TOPEKA'S PUBLIC ELEVATOR PROJECT

TOPEKA, Kan.—All obstacles to the erection of the proposed 250,000-bushel public storage grain elevator in North Topeka will be removed at a conference here of the division superintendents of Topeka's trunk lines and the Kansas grain men back of the elevator, says the Capital. E. J. Smiley, who is interested in the project, has acted as intermediary between the company and the railroad in the attempt to secure right of way grants for the elevator site and switching privileges.

A recent conference between E. J. Carey, division superintendent of the Union Pacific, and Mr. Smiley, indicated that the Union Pacific would be willing to surrender the provision in its lease offering enabling it to terminate any contracts for right of way privileges upon 30 days' notice. At the next morning conference, Mr. Carey and Division Superintendent Reid of the Rock Island, and Edward Raymond of the Santa Fe will make final arrangements as to site and switching privileges with Mr. Smiley, J. F. Jones of Wakeeney and F. O. Sperry of Ellsworth, the chief backers of the enterprise. Following the conference the letting of bids for the construction of the big public storage elevator may be expected. It is to be built entirely of concrete and steel, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

The construction of the proposed elevator marks a big stride for Topeka in her progress toward the goal of one of the chief western grain centers.

"Topeka has every advantage toward such an end," Mr. Smiley said, "and with the railroads at last disposed to look favorably upon the project, progress will be rapid."

## KANSAS RAILROADS GAIN IN EARNINGS

TOPEKA, Kan.—The six principal railroads operating in Kansas, says the Capital, did fairly well the first six months of the present fiscal year, or for the period ending Jan. 1, 1917, according to a statement compiled in the office of the Kansas public utilities commission by M. A. Chambers, accountant. It shows that gross revenues of the six principal Kansas railroads increased \$40,000,000, or 17.34 per cent, over the corresponding period the previous year. Net revenues increased \$25,338,000, or 19.84, 948,370, in the same period.

## SCHOOLS MAY HELP TO LOWER LIVING COST

Commissioner of Education Says Food Problem Solution Is Solved by Many Vacant-Lot Gardens of Children

TOLEDO, O.—In an interview with Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education in the Department of the Interior, he made the following statement to the Blade in regard to the high cost of living and a partial solution of it:

"High cost of living is on the lips of all people in all cities, towns, suburban communities, and manufacturing and mining villages in the United States. It is discussed in the editions of every newspaper and magazine. To millions of laboring people and professional people on small salaries it is a very real thing. To hundreds of thousands with large families of children to support and educate it has come to be a fearful thing."

"For the high cost of living there are many causes. Two of these are the unusual lack of food, and the fact that most of the food is consumed far from the place of production, which makes the consumer pay the cost of storage and transportation, and the profits of the middlemen, many of whom, in times like these, take advantage of the wants of the people to make profits larger than they should."

"If there is a remedy, there is a partial remedy at least, but not wholly in investigations or legislation. This remedy is so simple and close at hand that, as is so frequently the case, it is overlooked. In the schools of the cities, towns, suburban communities, and manufacturing and mining villages of the United States there are approximately 6,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 16. Most of them are idle more than half of the year."

"They are in school less than 1000 hours a year, and allowing 10 hours a day for sleep, are out of school more than 4000 waking hours, more than an average of nine hours a day, not counting Sundays. National and State laws make it impossible for most of them to do any profitable work in mill, mine or shop, and many of them are forming habits of idleness and falling into vice. Even during the vacation months only about 10 per cent have any profitable employment; only about 5 per cent of them go away from their homes except for a few days. Still, they must live and be fed and clothed."

"For 4,000,000 of these there is access to back yards, side yards, front yards, and vacant lots, which might be cultivated as small gardens for the growth of vegetables and small fruits. Many live where space could be easily had for chickens, ducks or pigeons. And there are not less than 6,000,000 old boys and girls and adult men and women for whom an hour or two each day in a garden would be the best form of recreation and rest from the routine of their daily labor in office or shop or mill or mine, and who might easily find the time for it."

"With some intelligent direction, these school children and older boys and girls and men and women might easily produce on the available land an average of \$75 each in vegetables and small fruits for their own tables or for sale in their immediate neighborhood, fresh and crisp through all the growing months and wholesomely canned and preserved for use in winter. This would add \$750,000,000 to the best form of food supply of the country without cost of transportation or storage and without profits of middlemen. The estimate is very conservative, as has been shown by many experiments. In addition to the economic profits, there would be for the children, removal from temptation to vice, and education of the best type; and for older persons, rest and recreation in the open air and the joy of watching things grow."

"This might all be attained at comparatively little cost by putting into the public schools for every hundred children between the ages of 9 and 16, one teacher skilled in gardening and paid for all the year. One such teacher could easily direct the work of 100 children, and of the 150 older persons belonging to the families of these children or living in their community."

"Thus 40,000 teachers of this kind would be sufficient for the entire country. These teachers might easily be had for an average additional salary of \$500 or a total of \$20,000,000. There would be some cost for seeds and some for fertilizers and tools, but after the first year the cost of these last two items would be comparatively little. The proceeds would represent profits to a greater extent than in any other kind of production. The miracle of it is in bringing together idle land on the one hand and idle children and tired people on the other. Alone, neither is productive, but all would be benefited by the combination even if the vegetables and fruits produced had no value; the land by the cultivation, the children by the educational labor, and the older people by the hours outdoors and the contact with the soil."

TREATY WITH PORTUGAL  
TORONTO, Ont.—An Order in Council has been passed giving notice of Canada's adhesion to a treaty of commerce and navigation which has been signed between the United Kingdom and Portugal, says the News. By Canada's giving notice of this adhesion she will obtain the benefits of the conventional tariff, in return for which Canada will grant to Portugal the benefits of the intermediary tariff upon the articles mentioned in the Franco-Canadian convention of 1907.

## VICTORIA SCHOOL PUPILS TO STUDY CANADA HISTORY

VICTORIA, B. C.—School trustees have endorsed the proposal of the Canadian Club to give prizes to pupils of the Victoria public schools for studies in Canadian history, says the Colonist. The board will make arrangements for the competition, which will be in the form of essays. If it has the power, and the Provincial Department of Education gives its approval.

Some course of outline studies of Canadian history may be undertaken by the schools here, as is being done in Montreal. The outline being followed there is:

1. The provinces before confederation one study, chiefly descriptive. 2. The influences towards confederation, one study with extracts from original addresses. 3. Confederation consummated, three studies on great Canadians, Macdonald, Brown, Cartier, Tupper, Tache, Tilley, Galt and others. 4. The provisions of confederation, two studies. 5. The additions to confederation, four studies on Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the great west. 6. The Canada of today, three studies.

Along with this competition the Canadian Club proposes to hold public educational meetings in the schools when there will be addresses on Canadian history subjects.

## RANCHES TO BE ESTABLISHED ON CROWN LANDS

Ontario Industry Expected to Grow to Large Proportions in Near Future

TORONTO, Ont.—That ranching on crown lands in Ontario, now in its infancy, will grow to large proportions is the belief expressed by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, in the annual report of the department just issued, says the Mail and Empire. The report states that the success attained by ranchers in the province in the past few years has demonstrated the possibilities of sheep and cattle raising on an extensive scale.

During 1916 four ranching leases were issued by the department, the lessees being given large tracts of land at a rental of 5 cents per acre, on condition that they maintain stock, cattle or sheep to a number determined by the size and capabilities of the land leased. The department is encouraging ranching on those areas of land that have been denuded of timber, and untillable in the general acceptance of the term. There are large tracts of this land both in New and Old Ontario that have lain waste for years.

The annual report shows war's effects upon settlement in Northern Ontario. Sales of farming land amounted to only two-thirds of those in the previous year. A large percentage of the men who would ordinarily have gone north to take up land are now in the army. Already over 400 actual settlers have been granted protection against loss of their holdings by reason of enlistment.

The statement of mineral production for the first nine months of 1916 covered by the report shows the tremendous development in Ontario's mineral industry in the past few years. Gold mining, although practically still in its infancy, showed an increase in the value of the output of nearly \$2,000,000, the total standing at \$7,513,000. Nickel matte jumped to first place on the list, the value of the output for the term being given as \$15,523,000 an increase of \$10,000,000 over 1915. Copper matte showed an increase from \$2,024,000 to \$6,285,000. The pig iron production increased in value from \$4,510,000 to \$6,686,000. The production of silver fell off during the nine months, but the advance in the price of the metal made the output worth \$1,370,000 more to Ontario.

NEW POSTAL APPOINTMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank B. Lord, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., and for many years correspondent here for the Buffalo Times, was appointed chief of the division of correspondence of the Post Office Department to succeed D. H. MacAdam, St. Louis, recently confirmed as postmaster at Honolulu.



At \$19.50, \$25.00, \$29.75

—We have them coming in new and newer every day—the fastest changing stock to be found anywhere—and the most remarkable dresses for the price.

The Materials Are Carefully Picked Out

Taffetas, serges, crepes de chine, crepe metors and Georgette combinations. Mostly they have long loose tunics with pleats, sometimes hanging from a shoulder yoke. Some have a panel effect down the front. There are loose belts to hold in the fullness. Usually there are buttons of the material for trimming, sometimes a bit of silk or metal embroidery, and always the dainty Georgette collar and vestee and sleeves.

Colors are Hague, Delft blue, honey gold, gray, navy and rose. Any woman who sees them will want one.

THE STYLE SHOP, 337-9 South Broadway, Los Angeles

## CIVIL SERVANTS OF CANADA TO BE MADE SOLDIERS

Strong Indication of Dismissal of Eligible Men Who Do Not Enlist—Pay to Continue While Under Arms

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion Government and the Imperial Munitions Board will shortly have under consideration the matter of dispensing with the services of civil servants fit for military duty, says the Citizen.

The matter will be brought before the Government in the presentation of the report of the Public Service Board, which recently completed a census of the various departments. It is already under consideration by the Imperial Munitions Board, which has sent a memorandum to the various chiefs of departments therein with regard to the substitution of persons ineligible for military service for the young unmarried men now in the employ of the board in great number.

As regards similar action toward the civil service the Civilian gives what is no doubt an authoritative forecast of certain features of the Public Service Board. It points out that the inquiry conducted by that committee included investigation into what each employee could do in case it were desired to transfer him from one department to another. It is understood this has been done with a view to reorganization and that reorganization will be recommended so as to permit some 1900 apparently physically fit and eligible civil servants to enlist.

"Regarding the relative obligations to enlist of single men in the service and in other occupations," states the Civilian, "certain officials in high positions hold that as the government has given its employees special considerations in the matter of guaranteeing positions and net civil pay while on military duty, it may properly expect a higher ratio of enlistments from the service than from other occupations."

Significant in connection with last week's announcement of a call for men for the militia regiments is the further statement that with regard to "the bringing into effect of certain parts of the Militia Act it is anticipated that action in regard to the civil service will be taken at the same time. Recruiting in the service proceeds about as usual. Different units are securing a few men each, but there is no general review of military spirit in evidence such as would be likely to induce the Government to refrain from drastic action in the hope that the volunteering system might yet secure all or nearly all the available men for military service."

It is understood that there are in the civil service, as already reported, some 1700 men eligible to enlist for military service, of whom 1000 are apparently physically fit. The board will report that the civil service could be carried on efficiently without the services of most of these employees, through reorganization and transfer and as a consequence of the falling off in departmental work since the war. It is recognized that no form of compulsion could be introduced in the civil service unless it were general to all classes, but it is understood the board will take the stand that as public servants are being given exceptional financial facilities in the matter of enlistment and as the exigencies of war make strict economy necessary, unmarried employees of military age who are physically fit be let go after being given a reasonable period within which to offer themselves, it is understood the proposal will be to let them draw their net civil salaries according to the present arrangements.

In one department where extensive "field work" has in the past been carried on through the summer, such operations are to be very largely curtailed. The surveyors and other technical men who have been employed in the past have, it is understood, been divided into three classes, single men of military age coming last, which means that they will not be employed at all. In the outside services of some other departments dismissals on a lesser scale have taken

place and these are always of men eligible for military service.

It is considered not improbable that the board's report will also pay particular attention to the large number of young men of military age taken on in the outside services since the war.

## LOCOMOTIVES FOR SOUTH AMERICA

ERIE, Pa.—Three big electric locomotives ordered for export to the iron mines of South America were recently prepared for their voyage of more than 5000 miles in an unusual manner. Each locomotive was taken apart after completion and made up into packages of various sizes and shapes which would allow handling at the loading and unloading wharf by the ship and dock cranes. These cranes are seldom made for handling loads of more than 40 tons at the average shipping port. Since each of the electric locomotives intended for export weighed 120 tons and was practically a duplicate of a half unit of the electric locomotives which haul the trains through the Rocky Mountains, it was impossible to load them on shipboard fully assembled.

The locomotives were first made and erected in the Erie works of the General Electric Company as if they were to be shipped out on their own trucks. After various tests were over, the locomotive was taken apart. The various parts were all marked or ticked in systematic order so that the locomotive could be reassembled when it was delivered in South America exactly as it stood in test.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Mice and Men," the Radcliffe College freshman play, has its last performance today. Miss Carol Smith '17 has resigned the chairmanship of the Idle Dramatic Club costume committee and is succeeded by Miss Ruth Penneck '18.

## KANSAS OIL WORK OPENS UP NEW MANY GAS WELLS

One Billion Cubic Feet of Natural Illuminant Sealed Up in Development Work

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In the drilling of oil wells in the Kay County, Oklahoma, district, 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas has been sealed up in mud while the drills went deeper to find the oil pay. This is the estimate of James York, conservation officer of Oklahoma, says the Times. It gives some idea of the magnitude of a gas producing district that is being developed in Kansas and Northern Oklahoma.

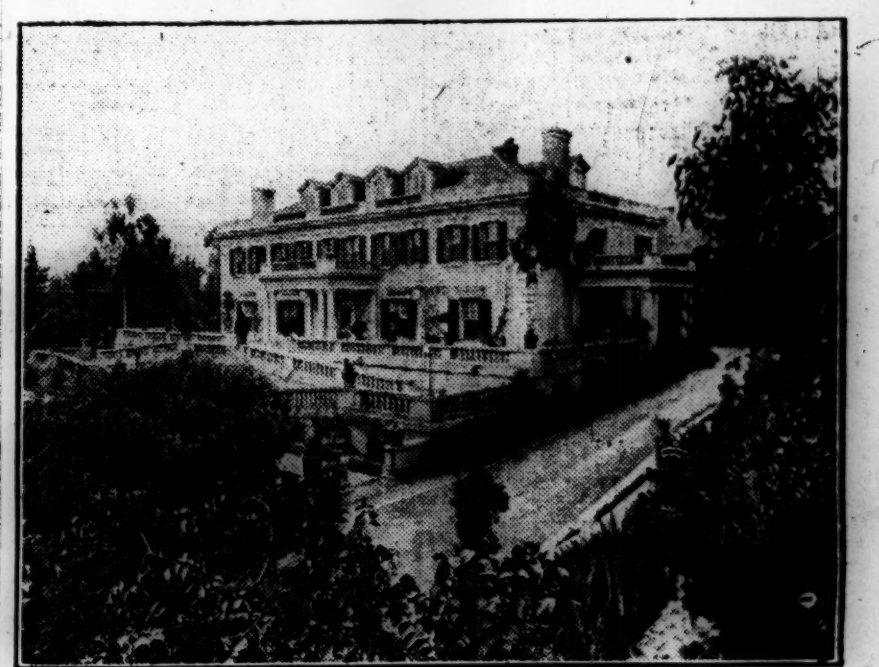
The territory in prospect extends from the south line of Kay County, Oklahoma, on the south, to the north line of Butler County, Kansas, on the north, a distance of approximately 150 miles. The most pronounced gas production comes from the gas field 15 miles southwest of this city, in Kay County, Oklahoma, a proven territory of 150 square miles. It is not a field where gas is coming from a single sand, but where gas is found in seven different sands, producing from 2,000,000 to 65,000,000 cubic feet to the well.

Natural gas is a secondary matter in development here. But at 400, 700, 900, 1200, 1400, 1800, 2800 and 3200 feet gas sands have been found in this field. The deeper the sand, the stronger the pressure and the more lasting the production.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Three lectures on the Library of Congress classification system will be given April 16, 17 and 18 at Simmons College by Charles Martel of the Congressional Library. College activities will be resumed Tuesday.

## In Los Angeles, California



THIS BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE—Situated in the high grade residential district of the City, on the Northwestern corner of Adams and Western Avenues, overlooking the City. Construction—concrete, heavily reinforced with steel. A house of this construction is very durable.

Six master's bedrooms, and four master's baths on second floor. Four rooms with storage and one bath on third floor. Also three rooms and one bath over garage. Several large, perfectly dry rooms with high ceilings in basement. Electric passenger elevator, nine lavatories. Large twin cisterns containing whole year's supply of rain water, which is available in laundry rooms.

The property is clear of all incumbrance. Price \$100,000. Terms adjustable to purchaser's convenience.

Write or telephone to owner, J. T. FITZGERALD, at the above address.

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No insects will remain where the odor of Cedar is. The "Shurdo" Cedar Moth Preventer is a device which insures absolute protection against the ravages of moths and all other insects.

It works automatically day and night. It will last eight months without renewing. It is the only device of its kind on the market, recently perfected and patented after extensive experimentation. (No obnoxious odors.)

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## Imported Japanese Crepe

Japanese washable crepe in plain and fancy styles of every desirable color combination. The ideal cotton fabric for kimono, sacques, draperies, etc. 30 inches wide, at 25c a yard. Samples on request.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## YALE BASEBALL SEASON OPENS THIS AFTERNOON

Prospects of Turning Out a Championship Team at New Haven Are Considered Very Bright This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity baseball team is scheduled to open its season of 1917 here this afternoon with the New Haven Colonials as the opposing team. Should war conditions not interfere, the nine will start on its annual southern trip next Wednesday.

Prospects of turning out a very strong team here this spring are considered very bright as 14 of the candidates have already won their "v" by playing in former games against either Harvard or Princeton.

Only a single absentee from last year's nine is reported. Captain Vaughn was graduated. This is an unprecedented situation and should prove a great help, as there is also a wealth of new material available. Besides Newell Garfield '18, Yale's best pitcher last season, there are four other strong candidates for the staff of twirlers. C. A. Comerford '18, H. D. Carey '18, and S. Brainerd '19, who were on the freshman nine last season, are in training with P. H. Davey '18, a former Oberlin pitching star. All of these men are considered good pitchers.

R. H. Mudge '18, the regular catcher last season, is again supported this year by his substitute, E. S. Munson '18, a particularly valuable player because of his ability to hit heavily and in the pinches. When Munson is not catching it is thought he will be playing in the field so that the team may not lose his batting abilities. P. S. Hush '17, is back for first base. R. F. Smith '18, will go back to his former place at second base, and this spring Captain LeGore is practicing for third base and will start the season in this place. D. B. Lyman '3d '19, a freshman last year, is an excellent shortstop and will probably be given the position.

R. G. Rhett Jr. '17 will start the season in center field. Shepley, who played right field regularly last season, is supported by Holden, Early, and Armstrong, all substitutes last year, who played some of the time.

E. F. Lynch, captain of the 1916 freshman team, is a splendid fielder and good hitter who will be sure to make the team this season. Of course there are a number of men whose abilities are as yet practically unknown, and other men who are expected to develop considerably on the southern trip. Captain LeGore and Coach Lauder have made it very plain to the squad that positions on the nine are to be temporary and that the best men at the time will be played in each game, in so far as the judgment of the captain and coach can determine.

They express much confidence in the men who have reported and expect to be able to put a nine in the field that will force Harvard and Princeton to exert every effort, and bring out fine baseball in the championship series.

## ATHLETES PLAN TO RAISE ARMY SHOULD WAR COME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union has under consideration a plan for raising a volunteer division of 500,000 or more amateur athletes in the event of war, which will be placed before the War Department as soon as events indicate that President Wilson will issue a call for volunteers.

The plan contemplates the enlistment of at least a part of every one of 1500 athletic clubs and associations affiliated with the A. A. U. as volunteer units in a great athletic division.

The War Department will be asked to permit those athletes who are already members of the National Guard to serve with their clubs in the volunteer division as officers. In this way it is hoped to mobilize each club.

## AMHERST WINS FROM VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Two errors in succession and a sacrifice fly by Maynard gave Amherst College one run and a hard earned victory over the University of Virginia here Friday. Amherst's victory can be attributed in a large measure to the fine fielding of Goodrich, the third baseman, covering wide territory and making three spectacular running catches. Two of his catches twice saved the game for his team. Carpenter pitched a fine game for the visitors, keeping his hits well scattered. Carrington and Gwathmey held Amherst to four hits. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Amherst	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	2	2
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries—Carpenter and Seay; Carrington, E. Gwathmey and H. Gwathmey.

**PITTSBURGH REGULARS WIN**  
COLUMBUS, Ga.—For the third time since interclub games were started the Pittsburgh regulars defeated the recruits, 7 to 2, here Friday. Cooper and Jacobs both worked the full game, it being the first time any pitcher has gone the whole nine innings.

## SEMIFINALS IN SINGLES ON THE INDOOR COURTS

Longwood Cricket Club Tourney Nearing the Final Round—Doubles Teams Also Advance

Play in the singles division of the annual invitation tennis tourney on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill has reached the semifinal round. This afternoon R. N. Williams 2d will meet H. G. M. Kelleher and Edwin Sheafe will meet N. W. Niles. Three matches are also scheduled for this evening in the doubles. R. N. Williams 2d and G. W. Wightman will meet C. M. Bull, Jr. and C. T. Putnam, and H. C. Johnson and Richard Bishop will meet N. W. Niles and Count Otto Salm.

Williams defeated Josiah Wheelwright in straight sets Friday and the national champion played as fine a game as could be expected in the tournament. All of his strokes were played admirably and so strong was his offense that the Harvard man had very little to meet his game.

The surprise of the tournament was the defeat of C. M. Bull Jr. of New York by Edwin Sheafe in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4. Sheafe entered the play with no serious tournament intentions, but he always plays a good game and Friday his tennis was of the best. He forced the issue from the outset.

The only three-set match in the singles developed between N. W. Niles and H. C. Johnson. Niles won the first set easily and was within a point of taking the second, 5-2 in games and 40-0 in the last when Johnson rallied and, after having made a deuce set, won 7-5. In the third set, however, Niles was playing his usual game and captured the set 6-3, and with it the match.

In the doubles which are being played on the round robin order, Williams and Wightman won two matches and H. C. Johnson and Richard Bishop, a strong combination defeated Wheelwright and Putnam in a three-set match that was the most keenly contested of the day. The summary:

**SINGLES**  
Second Round  
N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated H. C. Johnson, Boston, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3.  
Edwin Sheafe, Boston, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., New York, 6-3, 6-4.  
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated Josiah Wheelwright Jr., Boston, 6-0, 6-2.  
H. G. M. Kelleher, Boston, defeated J. D. E. Jones, Providence, 6-3, 6-3.

**DOUBLES**  
Round Robin  
R. N. Williams 2d and G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Josiah Wheelwright Jr. and C. T. Putnam, 6-3, 6-2.  
I. C. Wright, Boston, and C. M. Bull, New York, defeated H. D. Bretz and H. G. M. Kelleher, Boston, 6-6, 6-3.  
R. N. Williams 2d and G. W. Wightman defeated H. D. Bretz and H. G. M. Kelleher, 6-3, 6-2.  
H. C. Johnson and Richard Bishop, Boston, defeated Josiah Wheelwright Jr. and G. T. Putnam, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

## BOSTON DEFEATS BROOKLYN TEAM BY 10-4 SCORE

Shore, Mays and Tyson Pitch Well for the Victors—Batting a Feature of the Game

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—By the overwhelming score of 10 to 4, the Boston Americans defeated the Brooklyn Nationals in an exhibition game here Friday afternoon. The Brooklyn team never had a chance to win the Boston players taking a three-run lead in the opening inning, and keeping it all through the game.

The Boston pitchers did some fine work. Shore held Brooklyn to two hits in the first three innings and Mays, who pitched the next three innings, did not allow a hit. Five were secured off Tyson, but the Red Sox had the game won when the former Buffalo pitcher entered the game and he did not extend himself.

The Red Sox hit the ball hard. Barry, Gardner, Janvrin and Hobitzell made some fine hits. Hobitzell has been hitting well this spring and did fair to have a good year. There were 37 players used in the game, 16 by Boston and 21 by Brooklyn, the latter having every man on the club but five of the pitchers in the lineup.

Smith, a left-handed pitcher, started for Brooklyn and worked three innings, then Pfeffer came in for two innings and was followed by Mails and Appleton, who also pitched two innings each. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	1	3	0	0	3	10	13	1	1	1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	5	2	2	2

Batteries—Shore, Mays, Tyson and Cady; Thomas, Agnew; Smith, Pfeffer, Mails, Appleton and Meyers. Miller, Snyder, Umpires—O'Loughlin and Klein. Time—2h. 5m.

**BROWN MAY DROP SPORTS**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—There is a strong probability that in the event of war all sporting events scheduled by the Brown Athletic Association will be canceled. Brown University has been informed by the Harvard Association that if war is declared the baseball contests, as well as the other events, will be called off. It was also said that the Dartmouth athletic officials will send a like communication.

**GIANT SECONDS 21, PARIS 0**  
PARIS, Tex.—After three successive defeats by the Sherman and Denison clubs of the Western Association, the New York Giants' second team came to this city Friday and defeated the Paris ball team by the one-sided score of 21 to 0. Both Lohman and Jaynes pitched fine ball and had no trouble in winning.

## BROWN NINE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH VETERANS

Second Base and One Outfield Position Only Ones for Which Players of 1916 Not Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An unusually bright season appears to be ahead of the Brown varsity baseball team. For the past few days the candidates have been practicing on Lincoln Field, and the outdoor work has given Coach Pattee an opportunity to gauge the caliber of the men, which is not possible during indoor training.

Three of last year's veterans graduated in June, and while it will be difficult to fill their positions, it is not at all impossible. Donovan is again available for first base, and Murray, who played shortstop, is also a candidate this year. Third base is now being held by Davidson, another veteran member of the squad.

Three veteran pitchers have reported for this season, and in Dennison, Flanders and Richards, a good start has been made. DeVitalis, Brady and Fuller are three freshmen, who have had training in pitching in preparatory school, and places for them in the first string are most likely to be found.

Feinberg, who has been a catcher on the varsity team for two seasons, is again available, and Maguire, a veteran of one year's standing, is also a candidate. Armstrong and Demerest, both freshmen, are out for the catcher's place, also.

Captain Ormsby will play in the outfield, his former position, and so will Robertson, another veteran. This leaves but two positions which are in any ways doubtful—second base and one place in the outfield. There are many likely candidates out, however, for all of these, and it is expected that little difficulty will be found in securing first-class players.

Coach Pattee has announced the official "first" squad as follows: Captain Ormsby, Dennison, Feinberg, Flanders, J. P. Murphy, Richards, Wade, Garside, Maguire, Murray, Davidson, Donovan, Robertson, Porter, Tracey, Armstrong, Brady, Coulter, DeVitalis, Fuller, Kittredge, Luce, R. A. Murphy, Demarest, Pieri, and Walsh.

The "second" string is made up of Barlow, Leonard, Sydney, Miller, Abbott, Adams, Albright, Beagan, Campbell, Claflin, Height, Matthew, Munroe, Shay, Smith and Stringham.

## CRESCENTS WIN FROM MONTREAL IN FIRST GAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Crescent Athletic Club and Stars of Montreal will meet in the Brooklyn Rink this evening in the second of their two hockey games and the home team is a favorite to win following its victory over the visitors in the first of the two-game series Friday evening by a score 7 to 2. The team scoring the largest number of goals in the two games will be declared the winner of the series.

The Crescents showed some very good team play Friday, while the Canadians, who hold the championship of the Montreal Hockey League, depended largely on individual work. The Crescent forwards went down the rink in splendid formation and passed the puck from one to the other with much skill. On the defensive Crescent also gave a splendid exhibition. Hefferman at point and Browne at overpoint being especially strong in turning back the Canadians' attack. The summary:

Crescent A. C.	Montreal Stars
Conway, F. W.	McCarthy, J. W.
McCarthy, J. W.	Grady, R. C.
Grady, R. C.	Morton, J. W.
Desjardins, L. W.	Langlois, H. E.
Hefner, P. J.	Hughes, C. P.
Browne, C. P.	Lalor, J. H.
Smart, G. W.	Proudfoot, G. W.

Score—Crescent Athletic Club 7, Montreal Stars 2. Goals—McCarthy 3, Conway 3. Decisions for Crescent—J. Grady, Saure, for Montreal, Referee—Harry Hyland, Montreal. Assistant referees—Ernest Garon, Hockey Club. Time—J. E. Berry. Time—20m. halves.

## PICKUPS

Brooklyn has evidently picked up a very promising shortstop in Fabrique, who played on the Providence club of the Eastern league in 1916.

It seems strange not to see the name of Turner in the Cleveland American lineup. He is one of the veterans of the game who played wonderful baseball about 12 years ago.

Umpire William Brennan is to officiate in the American Association this summer. Brennan was chief of umpires in the Federal league and before then was one of the best umpires in the National league.

**DETROIT 4, NEW YORK 1**  
FT. WORTH, Tex.—T. R. Cobb was responsible for half of the Detroit runs made in the opening game of the series with the New York Giants here Friday afternoon. Two of the three runs made by Detroit in the eighth inning were driven in by Cobb's double. Detroit assumed the lead by scoring in the second inning, but the Giants tied the score in the seventh. Detroit had already secured the winning run in the eighth when Cobb made the victory doubly certain.



CAPT. W. N. ORMSBY '17  
Brown University baseball team

## MORE HARVARD STUDENTS TAKE PART IN SPORTS

Report for 1915-16 Shows Increase in Athletics—Also Shows a Financial Loss

That more students took part in Harvard athletics during the college year 1915-16 than in any previous season is today apparent from the report of F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, issued Friday. The report also shows that Harvard athletics were conducted at a loss during that period. The increase in the total over that of the year before was 42. The number of men who took part in two sports increased from 531 to 872, which is not taken account of in the total figure.

"Scrub" or lower graded sports proved especially attractive, many more men turning out for the athletics for mere pleasure" than ever before. The scrub hockey series attracted 107 men, the Letter cup baseball series brought out 216 men, and the scrub crew work attracted 64 men. Football continued as a great attraction, 397 turning out for the greatest of college sports as compared to 283 the year before.

The gross income of the association was \$204,164.02 as compared with \$242,780.41, a decrease of \$38,616.39. The gross expenditure was \$204,532.27 as compared with \$238,632.89 a decrease of \$34,100.62.

The cash on hand on July 31, 1916, was \$32,550.64, as compared with \$34,180.34 in 1915. Baseball shows a considerable decrease in both receipts and expenses, largely due to the fact that there were no third games with Yale and Princeton. The cost of supplies was considerably less because of careful supervision by the undergraduate managers.

The increase in the expenses of the crew was due partly to the purchase of several more boats than usual. Football shows a considerable increase in expenses, about \$800 of which, however, was due to the fact that part payments of the coaching contracts of the following year were made during the spring of 1916.

The decrease in the expenses of the track team was largely due to the fact that the intercollegiate games were held in Cambridge and the expense of the trip there was eliminated. Eight new tennis courts were built on Divinity Field at a cost of \$5,000, but other disbursements for improvements were considerably less, than the year before, as no extensive changes in buildings or additions to grandstands were made.

**PHILADELPHIA REGULARS WIN**  
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The final practice game of the spring training period was played by the Philadelphia Nationals here Friday afternoon, and for eight innings the superb pitching of Moyer and Crabb for the recruits had the regulars completely baffled. With the score standing 3 to 0 when the regulars came in for the last half of the ninth inning, Craig weakened and three hits and a base on balls, with a pair of wild throws, cleared the bases and let in four runs for the regulars, giving them a victory by the score of 4 to 3.

**T. N. METCALF REAPPOINTED**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. N. Metcalf has been reappointed head football coach for the season of 1917 by the Columbia University committee on athletics. The committee has also appointed T. J. Thorpe, who captained the Columbia eleven in 1905, as line coach. F. J. O'Neill, who graduated from Williams College in 1902, has been named to assist the coaching staff.

## YALE CAPTURES TEAM AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeats the Columbia Varsity in Princeton University Pool for First Place in the Intercollegiate Standing

PRINCETON, N. J.—Yale University is today enjoying the holding of the team championship of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association for the season of 1916-17, following the victory secured by the Eli swimmers over the Blue and White varsity in their third and deciding meet at the Princeton University pool Friday evening by 35 points to 18. This was an extra meet and was caused by these two teams finishing the regular season tied at seven victories and one defeat each.

Yale owes its victory to a better all-round team and Columbia owes practically all of its points to the splendid work of Capt. H. E. Vollmer. The Blue and White leader won no less than three first places, good for 15 of the 18 points made by his team, and also came near winning the relay race for his side. Vollmer won the 50-yard, 100-yard and 220-yard swims. The only other points made by Columbia were scored by winning three third places. Rogers was third in the 220-yard swim, Levi was third in the plunge, and Merrill was third in the fancy diving.

When Yale captured the relay race which was the opening event on the program it was generally conceded that the Elis would win the meet, as this counts for eight points. In this event, Alexander, Thomas and Mayer, who were the first three swimmers on the Yale team, opened up a good lead on the first three Columbia men, and while Vollmer tried his hardest to overcome this handicap in the last relay, Schlaet, anchor man for Yale, was able to cross the finish line first in the fast time of 1m. 44s. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Mayer, Yale, second; Schlaet, Yale, third. Time—25.5s.  
100-Yard Swim—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Alexander, Yale, second; Mayer, Yale, third. Time—50.5s.  
220-Yard Swim—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Hopkins, Yale, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 40.5s.  
Relay Race—Won by Yale (Alexander, Thomas, Mayer, Schlaet). Time—1m. 44s.  
Plunge—Won by Adams, Yale; Schneider, Yale, second; Levi, Columbia, third. Distance—65ft. 8in.  
Fancy Dive—Won by Benjamin, Yale; Scobie, Yale, second; Merrill, Columbia, third.

## BOSTON BRAVES WIN GAME FROM NEW YORK, 3-1

Exhibition Game—Brings Out Some Fine Baseball—Substitute Massey Is the Star

MOULTREE, Ga.—The Boston Braves defeated the New York Americans here Friday in their exhibition contest by the score of 3 to 1. The game brought out some excellent baseball, and Massey, playing second base in place of Captain Evers, was the star of the game. Three times he made excellent stops and plays on fast runners, and his general game was all that could be asked for.

The series now stands 2 to 1 in favor of the Braves. Allen and Crum pitched well for Boston, but George Moggridge of the New York team was hit hard. Maranville, Magee, Kelly and Chapelle featured.

Maranville opened the first inning with a two-base hit to left center, but was put out when Massey bunted out to Numanaker. In the third Maranville and Massey hit well. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	2

Batteries—Allen, Crum and Gowdy; Moggridge, Shocker and Numanaker; Walter, Umpires—Harte and Tannehill.

## BILLIARD PLAY ADVANCES FOR POGGENBURG CUP

New York, N. Y.—G. T. Moon Jr., class B, continued his undefeated progress toward the first holding of the Poggenburg Memorial Cup in the billiards tournament in this city Friday. Moon defeated G. W. Spear, in the same division, 175 points to 122.

As the record stands, Moon and E. T. Appleby, the Columbia University student, are the only undefeated players in the field of 14 competing for the handicap trophy under the direction of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players.

Spear made a fine attempt to keep pace with his opponent. His draw shots did not go right, and when he got his most promising opportunity, which resulted in his high run of 24, a faulty follow interrupted the scoring. Moon's average for the match was 6.19-26. Spear's average was 4.18-26. The evening scores were: L. A. Servatius defeated Julien Rice, 115 to 103; William Gershel defeated C. P. Mathews, 175 to 118; E. T. Appleby defeated C. J. Steinburg, 250 to 104.

**YALE ELEKTS H. B. THOMAS**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity wrestling team has elected H. B. Thomas '18S captain for next season. Thomas wrestles in the 125-pound class.

## ARLINGTON HAS VETERANS OUT FOR BASEBALL

Coach Long Confident That He Can Produce a Strong Nine at the School This Spring

Coach F. J. Long of the Arlington High School baseball team has had his candidates outdoors for nearly a week now, and the boys are beginning to round into shape for the season. No indoor work was held at Arlington this year, due to lack of proper space in the new High School Building, so that the boys are somewhat behind the other schools in the matter of practice. However, the candidates have taken hold of the work with fine enthusiasm, and Coach Long is confident that he can bring out a good team.

The battery outlook is promising. James Donnelly, if he is in shape to pitch this season, will be the first string pitcher, with Nelson Jost, a veteran of two years' standing, to alternate with him. If Donnelly does not pitch, he will play first base. Jost will be first-string pitcher, and an understudy will have to be developed from among the new candidates. Capt. Freeman Long of the football team, a veteran, is the most promising candidate for catcher, and will probably get the position, although Charles Daley, a freshman last year, is showing excellent form, and may give Long a contest for the place.

A squad of veterans is available for the infield positions, and while the players will be shifted around a lot before they are assigned to regular positions, which ever way they play they will form an experienced combination. If Donnelly works in the box Charles Jones, who was out for the squad last year, and is showing promise this season, will probably play at first. William Ryan, regular third baseman last season, will be moved up to second, where he plays a good game.

Capt. John Caddigan, who will play shortstop, is easily the star of the team. During the summer he plays on the Arlington town team, and many who know the game, and have watched him at work on the diamond, say he is slated for the big league when he gets through school. So far this year he seems to be a little weak at the bat, but his general all-round game is excellent. Howard Barry, a new man for the squad last year, will be trained as Captain Caddigan's understudy, and James Mahoney, substitute infielder last year, will play third. Russell Hadley and Patrick Donnelly are two new men who are showing promise.

Herbert Collins, center fielder, is the only veteran outfielder on the squad this spring, and the other two positions will have to be cared for by new men. The most promising new outfielders are Lester Edwards, Charles Keefe, Austin Lynch, John Gallagher, and Minor Percy, brother of the Harvard player. At present the squad numbers 42 candidates, but these will be reduced soon, as only 18 men are carried on the trips throughout the season.

A new scheme is being tried out to increase interest in baseball among the students at the school, and at the same time assist in cleaning up the town. Any student of the school that brings 100-pounds of waste paper or magazines to the school before April 3, will receive a season baseball ticket to all the Arlington High School games. The room in which every student has brought his 100-pounds of paper will receive an A. H. S. banner. The paper will be baled and sold to aid the athletic fund, and Coach Long states they expect to make about \$300 out of the idea.

## NO ACTION TAKEN BY MICHIGAN MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—That at least another month will have to pass before any definite step is taken by the University of Michigan to reenter the Western Conference is today certain, following the action taken by the board of regents of the university at their March meeting Friday when they refused to consider the question at that time. The refusal was based on the fact that the present international situation is so serious that it makes all other matters sink into insignificance.

Petitions representing more than 30,000 graduates of Michigan scattered throughout the United States have been received by the regents urging that they vote the Wolverines back into the "Big Nine" and it is only a question of time when this step will be taken.

## REINSTATE TENNIS AS MAJOR SPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At a conference of Minnesota minor college managers of athletics here, it was decided to reinstate tennis as a major sport, and to hold a state intercollegiate tournament at Carleton College, Northfield, May 25 and 26, at the same time as the tri-state track tournament for colleges of Minnesota, North and South Dakota is held there. Hamline University, Macalester and St. Thomas colleges, St. Paul, Carleton and St. Olaf tennis men will compete.

**CLEVELAND & NEW ORLEANS 2**  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cleveland batters hit New Orleans pitchers hard Friday and won, 8 to 2. The winners will play their last exhibition game with New Orleans here today.

## CHICAGO TAKES EASTERN TITLE IN GYMNASTICS

S. G. Veazey and Ezra Dyer Are the Stars of the Maroon Team of Six Athletes at the Big Meet in New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—University of Chicago, scoring 14½ points, won the annual Intercollegiate Gymnasium Association championship in the Yale gymnasium Friday evening. Haverford finished second with 10 points, while Princeton and New York University tied for third place with 9 points each. The following scores were made by other teams: University of Pennsylvania 8, Harvard 5, Rutgers 5, Yale 2, Amherst ½. Brown University failed to place.

Crosman of Haverford won the all-round championship and was the highest individual scorer of the meet with two first places. In the all-round championship the total score of the entrants for the six events was considered. Captain Sturridge of Pennsylvania took first on the horizontal bar and second on the flying rings. Capt. J. B. Wiss scored eight points for Princeton and finished third in the all-round championship, although he won this event in 1915 and 1916.

Yale's two points were won by R. W. Luippold '17S, who took third place in the side horse work and by F. T. Martin '18 who won a third place on the flying rings.

Chicago won first place in the side horse and tumbling, and won the meet through a well-balanced team and the individual work of S. G. Veazey '18, who took first place in tumbling and third in the parallel bars. The summary of events follows:

Horizontal Bar—Sturridge, Pennsylvania, first; Crewer, New York University, second; Wiss, Princeton, third.  
Side Horse—Dyer, Chicago, first; Schade, New York University, second; Luippold, Yale, third.  
Parallel Bars—Campbell, Harvard, first; Wiss, Princeton, second; Veazey, Chicago, third.  
Club Swinging—Sumner, Rutgers, first; Schwabacher, Princeton, second; Gernon, Chicago, and Anderson, Amherst, tied for third.  
Flying Rings—Crosman, Haverford, first; Sturridge, Pennsylvania, second; Martin, Yale, third.  
Tumbling—Veazey, Chicago, first; Hibel, Chicago, second; Wiss, Princeton, and Doyle, Princeton, tied for third.  
All-Round Championship—Crosman, Haverford, first; Crewer, New York University, second; Wiss, Princeton, third.

## MAULBETCH WILL COACH PHILLIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—John M. Maulbetch, captain of the University of Michigan football team, and former member of Walter Camp's All-American football team, has signed a contract to coach all branches of athletics in Phillips University, Enid, Okla., next year.

Maulbetch had been offered coaching contracts by several city colleges. The Toledo Board of Education a few weeks ago appointed him coach of the Waite High School football team of that city, but he refused to sign the contract.

Maulbetch played his best football in his sophomore year at college. In 1915 and 1916 he was unable to show so brilliantly because of poor support. He was a member of Walter Camp's All-American in 1914. Maulbetch will graduate this June.

## SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Richard Loftus, veteran pitcher, has been named captain of the Concord High School nine to succeed Charles Bulger, who has left school.

High School of Commerce baseball candidates were put through a four-inning practice game on the Brookline Avenue grounds Friday afternoon.

Austin Eaton, who played a splendid game at right wing for the title winning Newton High School hockey team this year, has been elected captain of next year's team.



## PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Ignition System—Ames, Butler, Lowell, Mass.  
Block Signal System—Bacon, Harry W., Worcester, Mass.  
Food Chopper—Ball, Henry P., Pittsfield, Mass.  
Insole—Baynard, William H., Braintree, Mass.  
Universal Plush Receptacle and Plug—Both, Tonjes, A. C., Malden, Mass.  
Garbage Container—Delaplace, Charles C., Boston, Mass.  
Tacking Apparatus—Erickson, Edward, Beverly, Mass.  
Well-Wetting Device for Sewing Machines—Farrell, Charles T., Stoughton, Mass.  
Holder for Wrist Watches—Fitch, Ezra C., Boston, Mass.  
Signal Systems for Railways—Gilman, Willard H., Boston, Mass.  
Electric Starting and Generating Apparatus—Hilbert, Edward A., Winchester, Mass.  
Internal Combustion Engines—Horne, Frederick E., Jr., Pittsfield, Mass.  
Nail Lock—Ingalls, Charles E., Malden, Mass.  
Drying Apparatus for Peat the Like—Jenkins, Charles D., Boston, Mass.  
Curtain, Blanket, and Quilt Frame—Johnson, Chas. B., Springfield, Mass.  
Thermometer—Kallenbush, Walter H., Boston, Mass.  
Adjustable Expanding Center—Keefe, Walter L., Fitchburg, Mass.  
Temperature Controlling Apparatus for Internal Combustion Engines—Kiburg, Henry E., Springfield, Mass.  
Feeding Machine—MacLaurin, John, Brookfield, Mass.  
Device for Stretching Suspended Fabric Ceiling—McComb, Frederick E., Worcester, Mass.  
Lodger's Tray—Parkhurst, Edward R., Woburn, Mass.  
Counter Sifter—Presby, George P., West Bridgewater, Mass.  
Ice Making Machine—Ray, Thomas H., Somerville, Mass.  
Safety Device for Submarine Boats—Ryan, John P., Worcester, Mass.  
Stitch Measure for Sewing Machines—Sjostrom, Peter, Maplewood, Mass.  
Target—Sweeney, Henry, Fall River, Mass.  
Lip Turner—Webster, Edwin A., Groveland, Mass.  
Signal Apparatus—Weigel, John, Boston, Mass.  
Box—White, Percy E., Mansfield, Mass.  
Floating Die Holder—Williams, Charles E., Mansfield, Mass.

## INDIA CENTERS ITS HOPES ON BRITISH SUCCESS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—While Indian opinion has not been exactly enthusiastic over the appointment of two Indians to assist at the deliberations of the imperial war conference, the selection of the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir Satyendra Sinha to advise the Secretary of State has undoubtedly given rise to much quiet satisfaction. A short while before leaving for England, some of Sir S. P. Sinha's friends in Calcutta entertained him to dinner in the Town Hall. The Maharaja of Burdwan, one of the leading noblemen of Bengal, presided, and in toast to the guest of the evening said: "However small the privilege may seem to us now, it must be admitted on all hands that in the first place India being invited to the war conference heralds the fact that in all future conferences of the Empire she won't be left out. She must be called in. Secondly, the Maharaja of Bikaner and our distinguished guest of the evening are but torch-bearers into the portals which have been only newly thrown open to us, and into which, as time rolls on, others must follow from our beloved land."

Sir Satyendra Sinha, in responding, said: "So far as lies in my power I shall endeavor to give an honest and straightforward opinion from what I conceive to be the Indian point of view on any question which might arise for discussion in the coming conference. I believe that the Indian point of view can be best presented by an Indian himself. Many of our difficulties in India arise from want of understanding between ourselves and those to whom our destinies are committed. The English people profess the high ideals of Christianity, and though there might, in many cases, have been lapses from those high ideals, I believe the better mind of England is always ready to stand by those ideals. At the present moment there is, from all I can gather, a great wave of feeling passing over England that many of their misfortunes are directly attributable to a neglect of those ideals. And it rests with those who call themselves the intellectual or educated classes of India to remind the English nation on every occasion that might arise, of what those ideals are, and what those ideals require in the dealings of England with an ancient people like ourselves, whom Providence has placed in their charge."

Turning to the war itself, Sir Satyendra said: "The present war is a life and death struggle for the achievement of that freedom which is our ambition as much as it is the ambition of England herself. I believe, to repeat a phrase which I used on another occasion, I believe with the fervor of a religious faith, that we shall find that freedom within the British Empire, and mark my words, within the British Empire alone. England as a nation is dedicated to freedom, is dedicated to government of the people, by the people, for the people, and the great issue involved in the present crisis is whether a nation so constituted shall endure and subside. On England's victory all our hopes are centered. Does anyone

think—I am sure no one does—does anyone here think that the best of England which upholds this high ideal will not appreciate our aspiration? Does anyone think that she will not realize that what we Indians ask for is that same freedom for which she asks us to fight? Gentlemen, I have faith in England. I believe she will win the war, and what is more I believe she will be true to her own ideals. I should like to quote to you, before I sit down, the words uttered more than 50 years ago by the very distinguished President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, after his country had been torn by a calamitous war: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

## BRITISH NEED FOR SHIPBUILDING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, England.—At the annual meeting of the Moor Line, Ltd., held in Newcastle recently, Sir Walter Runciman made a speech in which he dealt very vigorously with some of the recent developments in national administration. In the course of his remarks the speaker said: "Posters stating 'We must build ships'; 'We must make munitions'; 'We must till the land' might well be pondered over by those who have issued them, and he ventured to add these supplementary admonitions to the numberless posters which he declared were always preaching to the people about duty and their faults."

Drop your advertising, and your waste of public money: Stop your talk of standardized ships. Don't imagine something new is being introduced. Waste no more months by chipping and paring. The necessity is urgent and building should have been allowed to go steadily on ever since the war commenced. Get to work on duplicate types—there are hundreds of them. Give the orders to shipbuilders, who have been accustomed for well-nigh half a century to produce them fortnightly and monthly. Arm all merchant vessels with guns that will outrange those in use aboard the German submarines. Destroy the raiders. Cease wasting men and money over the creation of fussy new departments, and crowding them into commandeered hotels, clubs, etc. Window-dressing is not business—stop it, and concentrate on the production and completion of ships. Don't frighten the public by words—reassure them by deeds."

Sir Walter Runciman also said—that a great struggle lay before those who would have to carry on the staple industry of Great Britain against the "red hot" competition now being forged against them by wealthy neutrals. He denounced the platitudes about "high freights, greedy shipowners, and their prodigious profits." High freights, he remarked, were only a symptom of the narrow margin of vessels left by the War Office and Admiralty for civil needs. The problem he believed, was not forcibly to reduce freights, but to cure the shortage, and the rest would have followed naturally. Now that Great Britain was in straitened conditions the country was realizing that economy of shipping was the real national problem. Economy in the use of vessels by the soldiers and the Admiralty; the necessary labor to relieve the congestion of the docks and ports; the rapid turning round of vessels everywhere; sufficient skilled men for the shipyards' engine works, and dry docks—these, he contended, were the things to be aimed at, if a headlong descent into weakness was to be avoided. The former president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, he said, had again and again warned the House of Commons and his colleagues that by waste and depletion of the merchant navy the cause of Great Britain was being exposed to the greatest peril, and he earnestly hoped the support and attention which should have been more fully given to him would not be withheld from Sir Joseph MacLay, the Shipping Controller.

## MANAGER FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DAYTON, O.—Unqualified approval of the manager form of city government is given by the Dayton Bureau of Research in its report on its three-year study of Dayton's municipal activities. The bureau, which is an independent body supported entirely by private contribution, gives a detailed report on how Dayton has improved its municipal affairs under the managerial government.

Enormous savings in administration and in city improvements and supply purchases are pointed out. "The application of business sense," it is said, has brought about the changed conditions. It is explained that the commission-manager government has eliminated political partisanship and all the evils connected with that form of city control.

FAR EAST MINERAL SURVEY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A survey of the mineral resources of the Far East, including China and Siberia, will be undertaken this spring by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. J. Morgan Clements, mining engineer and geologist of New York City, has been selected for the work, and is preparing to leave for the Orient in a few weeks.

## LOAN EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUES IN SCOTTISH CAPITAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A small yet beautiful collection of pieces of antique furniture and tapestries of historic interest and specimens of fine old hand-made lace have been lent and exhibited in Edinburgh, in aid of a hostel for soldiers and sailors. The pieces of furniture, apart from their historic interest, represent certain qualities, which are to be found in the best furniture of whatever style, that is, fitness of design to the purpose, reticence in the use of ornament, and a sense of proportion which refuses to emphasize the accidental or unimportant.

The King lent a Chippendale needlework settee and a pair of chairs from a drawing room at Holyrood Palace. One of the contributions of Mr. John Warrack is a cabinet in oak and ebony which came from one of the islands of the Zuyder Zee, and is just like those which sometimes appear in the delightful interiors of the Dutch painters of the Seventeenth century. Its frieze proportion, the projection of the frieze carved with shell pattern, and the beauty of its moldings and detail are the main elements of its effect. Another cabinet with plain wooden surfaces and delicately engraved brass mountings and spiral legs dates from about 1640. W. A. Baird Esq. has lent what is known as the "Duchess' Cabinet," in ebony and tortoise shell supposed to have been the property of Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Lennox, to whom it is said to have been presented by Charles II, and the royal crown which it bears, supports this tradition. The bureau of teak inlaid with engraved ivory, lent by the Earl of Crawford, has wonderful interior fittings, including secret drawers. Petit and gross point needlework by Lady Mornington, mother of the great Duke of Wellington, is to be seen on the armchair and single chairs, lent by Mr. John Holmes, which originally came from Ireland. There are several tables with needlework tops, some probably used before the well-known Chippendale card tables of about 1750, while one bears the date 1685 on it. Amongst many other exhibits one might mention the interesting pair of virginals lent by Miss Simson, a rectangular instrument of an earlier type than a spinet, whose strings were plucked by quills instead of being struck by a hammer.

Outstanding features of the exhibition are the tapestry. The five panels shown are all the Fifteenth Century, the epoch when Gothic craftsmanship reached its highest achievement. One of the panels is from the unrivaled looms of Arras: "The Seigneur in the Park," lent by William Burrell Esq., is an attempt at portraiture. Its date is about 1490, and it belongs to what is called "Burgundian" tapestry. It has never before been exhibited. All the panels manifest the medieval love of nature, of bud and berry, plant and flower, of the familiar and delightful birds and beasts of the woodlands. A panel of Sixteenth Century needlework, the property of Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, tells the story of Rehobam and Jeroboam, while the Earl of Morton has lent a panel of the same period worked by the Maries, the attendants of Queen Mary, during her confinement in Loch Leven Castle. Amongst the collection of lace, there are many articles of historic interest, including a piece of lace belonging to Marie Antoinette, which is seen in her portrait by Le Brun; a scarf worn by the Empress Josephine; the wedding veil of Lady Nairne, the song writer, and a flounce of point d'Argentan, worn by the Empress Marie Louise of Austria on the occasion of her marriage with Napoleon.

MITTELEUROPA BANK PLAN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUDAPEST, Hungary.—According to the Neue Pester Journal, German and Austro-Hungarian capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a great banking institution for all the states comprising Mitteleuropa. Apparently the chief object of the scheme is to assist the transition of economic life from a war to a peace basis, for it is proposed to apply to the governments concerned for certain privileges that will enable the bank to regulate commercial interests and the foreign rate of exchange, whereas it will not participate in the establishment.

TORONTO, Ont.—When Parliament reassembles another deputation will wait upon the Government asking for legislation which will give dominion-wide prohibition, says the News. In January, last, a similar deputation asked for the enactment of such a law. At that time the Government pointed out that no Province has yet gone to the extent of the powers conferred upon it to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor and proposed that the experiment of complete or "bone-dry" prohibition might first be tried to advantage in a Province before the Government attempted to enforce such a measure in the whole Dominion.

The  
**Coward Shoe**  
"RED U.S. PAT. OFF."

SHOE designed to fit the foot, and at the same time be shapely. Many years of study and practice in shoe building have taught us that there are enough people who want a shoe built correctly to keep our facilities properly employed. We therefore specialize in shoes which meet every right and reasonable requirement. May we not sell you shoes?

JAMES S. COWARD, 262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.  
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ment or purchase of industrial undertakings. The idea is to cover the whole of Central Europe with a network of branch offices, the chief of these being set up in Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Vienna, Budapest, Sofia and Constantinople, and the new institution is expected to begin operations during the latter part of this year. German capitalists, it is understood, are taking the lead in the matter, and they are already stated to have a capital of 1,000,000,000 marks at their disposal, apart from any amount that may be forthcoming from Austria-Hungary. Representatives of the German group have been sent to Vienna, Budapest and the Balkans, and further negotiations are to take place shortly.

## INDIA ANNOUNCES SPECIAL WAR LOAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—For many months many people, especially the Hon. M. de Pl. Webb, of Karachi, had been urging the Government of India to gratify the intense desire of the public to participate directly in the financial burden which the war is imposing upon the Empire. A deaf ear had been turned to these requests, although last year Sir William Meyer, the financial member, instituted large increases in the income tax. Then came the Government announcement of the issue of a special Indian war loan of unlimited amount.

"The whole amount obtained," said the Delhi communiqué, "will be given to His Majesty's Government to assist in the prosecution of the war, and the Government of India hope for a large response." The exact terms to be granted to investors was not to be made known until the presentation of the budget statement, but the public were assured that they would not be less favorable than those of the British war loan.

Meanwhile the publication of the British loan, with its 5 per cent basis free of income tax, proved highly popular. The exchange banks encouraged this popularity by offering to telegraph all Indian applications to London, free of commission and telegraphic charges and to fix exchange at the most favorable rate of the day. Under these conditions it was reckoned that the Indian investor in the British loan was only paying a little more than £92 for every £100 of stock, and the response was naturally very large.

Thus, when Sir William Meyer made his announcement before the Supreme Legislature early in March, that the Indian Government had made a spontaneous contribution to the cost of the war of £100,000,000 partly by the loan of unlimited amount to be issued in India and partly by shouldering the interest and sinking fund charges on such amount of the British war loan as might be requisite to make up the amount, the news was welcomed not only in India but in all parts of the Empire.

It must be remembered, however that this is India's first effort of the kind and her loan flotation comes very soon upon the heels of the recent British loan to which all classes of the community have already so generously contributed.

The wisdom of the Government of India is greatly to be commended in making the terms of their loan equally attractive to the British issue, a feature which the Indian people will doubtless be quick to grasp and take advantage of.

## APPEAL FOR DOMINION WIDE PROHIBITION

TORONTO, Ont.—When Parliament reassembles another deputation will wait upon the Government asking for legislation which will give dominion-wide prohibition, says the News. In January, last, a similar deputation asked for the enactment of such a law.

At that time the Government pointed out that no Province has yet gone to the extent of the powers conferred upon it to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor and proposed that the experiment of complete or "bone-dry" prohibition might first be tried to advantage in a Province before the Government attempted to enforce such a measure in the whole Dominion.

## THE SHATTERING OF A DREAM

She could hear him whistling a lively air as he put the finishing touches on his toilet, and when the breakfast bell tinkled he came downstairs three steps at a time. In the cozy little reception hall he stopped to stroke the cat, skipping into the dining room and into his place at the table with the air of a schoolboy who expected to be let out at noon.

By these signs she knew that something was coming, but she couldn't guess just what; so she began on her orange in silence and awaited developments.

"You can always tell when spring is near," he said, reaching for the powdered sugar, "everything tastes so good."

"So good you have to sweeten it," she remarked casually and without looking up. "Yes," she added, "I've often noticed it."

"Oh, well," he responded cheerfully, "few things are so good, you know, that a little sweetening or seasoning won't make them better. Anyhow, just a little sunshine, just a little warmth in the air, the chirp of the sparrow, the swelling of the buds, the—"

"The neglected furnace, the trailing of mud on the rugs—"

"Even so, Ellen; all these are harbingers of—"

Spring, spring, beautiful spring.

Oh, the delights that your coming will bring.

Spring—

"Don't sing at the table, Henry; what will the maid think?"

"I care not, Ellen; why not be joyous, no matter what the maid may think?"

"All right, Henry; by 10 a. m. she will have seen the Johnson help and by noon I will have heard from Mrs. Brown what Mrs. Johnson said of your misconduct at the breakfast table this morning. They'll all be talking about it at the meeting of the Social Uplift Committee of the Woman's Club when I appear among them this afternoon. Go ahead; sing! Let us have 'The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring.' Tra La! from the 'Mikado.' Perhaps you would like to have me join you in a duet. Or would you prefer your oatmeal?"

"Ellen, pardon my exuberance of spirit; but it is all on your account."

"Why will you insist upon blaming every foolish thing you do on me?"

"Pass the cream, dear. Thanks. Now the butter. Thanks. When you learn my secret, Ellen, you will not think my ecstasy foolish, and you won't care a fig for what the maid thinks, for—"

"What did I hear you say a few weeks ago about a little note coming due at the bank?"

"Where? why, I wouldn't have overlooked that for anything."

"It isn't quite spring yet, Henry, and we'll have to get in a couple of tons of coal to see us through. And, Henry, dear, the telephone, electric light and grocery bills you paid were all last month's, you know; this month's bills will be along directly."

"Was that the bell, Ellen?"

"It was, Henry; how much cold cash did you say you had left? \$9.14? I must have \$8 of it. Yes, keep the rest. Go slowly, now; don't run to catch a train."

A. B.

SUFFRAGE FOR VERMONT WOMEN

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Governor Graham Friday signed a bill which permits property holding women to vote at town meetings.

what Mrs. Brown tells you, for what Mrs. Johnson said, or for the gossip of the Social Uplift Committee. I'm going to take you out of the whole environment!"

"You're going to do what?"

"I'm going to take you bodily, so to speak, into an entirely different atmosphere. Another slice of toast, please. I'm going to buy a car—"

"Is every summer morning, with Ellen by my side."

We'll jump into the wagon and all take a ride—"

I didn't think I could do it until after I went to bed last night; then I began to do some figuring, and I find I can manage it—"

Wait for the wagon; jump on the wagon; wait for the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

I paid the last coal bill yesterday. I've paid Gilman's in full. I've sent checks for the telephone and electric light. I've paid the March installment on your new gas range. And I have a balance at the bank of \$11.83, and \$9.11 in hard cash. There isn't a thing due now, and I've figured that I can make the first payment on the car I've picked out next week. The rest of it, of course, will come easy. Which do you like better, the waterside or the woodland drives, Ellen?"

"I should be sure to enjoy either with you, Henry. It was thoughtful and dear of you to think of buying a car."

"Now, I ask you, did I not have good reason for rejoicing, Ellen?"

"Indeed you did, Henry and now I can rejoice with you. By the way, have you paid the half-yearly interest on the house mortgage?"

"No, Ellen; I must confess that that slipped me."

"Did you think of the insurance?"

"How in the world did I forget that?"

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I didn't think I could do



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET  
PRICES SEEK  
LOWER LEVEL

Traders Seemingly Apprehensive  
of Action Which May Be  
Taken by Congress—Prices  
Near the Lowest at Close

With the exception of a few specialties, which were strong as the case yesterday, early New York Stock Market prices in today's short session moved within narrow limits. Several of the usual market leaders were inclined to sag. Wilson & Co. and Ohio Cities Gas made large gains. The International Mercantile Marine shares were heavy.

Local stocks hardly stirred in the opening dealings today as a rule.

The general tone in both lists was heavy late in the first half hour.

The market tone and price movements were dominated almost wholly by a general disinclination to accumulate long stock in view of the expected developments from Washington during the coming week. The bears found an opportunity for forcing prices to a lower level and under pressure from that source many of the usually active stock yielded from 1 to more than 2 points.

Practically all groups of stocks were affected by the decline. Those showing the greatest net losses at the close were Bethlehem Steel "B," Crucible, U. S. Steel, Studebaker, Texas Company, Mexican Petroleum and Reading. Some of the specialties that had made early advances lost practically all of their gains.

A weak feature of the Boston market was Gulf common, which declined about 3 points from yesterday's closing price. Edison Electric also was weak. Swift was relatively strong.

Calumet and Hecla, Old Dominion and United Fruit were weak. Both New York and Boston markets closed heavy.

New York total sales, 282,000 shares; \$1,825,000 bonds. For the week, 3,374,000 shares; \$15,149,000 bonds.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A steady tone pervaded the naval stores market Friday. The weather was favorable toward an increase in the purchasing operations and many interests in the trade were anticipating the appearance of the usual spring painting demand. Turpentine was held at 47½ cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins.—The situation in rosins was described as being firm. The appearance of a better demand in the South being responsible for taking up the daily receipts. Common strained was repeated on the basis of \$6. The following quotations are for graded rosins, New York: Graded A, B, C, D, E, \$6; F, \$6.05; G, H, I, \$6.10; M, \$6.20; N, \$6.25; W, \$6.40; W, \$6.55.

Tar and Pitch.—A firm tone was noted in these products. Kiln-dried grades were being held on the basis of \$9.50 per barrel, and retort tar at \$9.60 per 97.5. Finest grades of pine pitch are held at \$5 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4.45 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Friday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm at 45 cents per gallon; sales 68 casks. Rosin firm; sales 240 barrels. Prices: WW \$5.80, WG \$5.75, W \$5.50, N \$5.70, M \$5.65, K \$5.70, L, H, G and F \$5.60, E, B and D, \$5.55.

## MORE GOLD FROM CANADA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A gold shipment of \$10,000,000 has arrived in this city from Canada for account of J. P. Morgan & Co., \$5,000,000 of which has been deposited at assay office, and the other \$5,000,000 is sold to the Federal Reserve Bank. This brings total imports from all sources to date this year to \$269,700,000 and since January, 1915, to \$1,298,200,000.

## BUFFALO &amp; SUSQUEHANNA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, as follows:

	1916	Increase
Surplus after chgs.	\$608,651	\$225,829
Allowing for 4 per cent dividends on preferred stock, the balance is equivalent to 14.95 per cent on \$3,000,000 common stock.		

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably showers; moderate south-westerly winds.

The Southern New England; Cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably showers; southerly tonight.

The Northern New England; Cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably rain; warmer tonight in interior.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 42 to 44 a. m. 45 to 47  
12 noon 42 to 44

## IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:29 High water, 5:35 a. m.  
Sun sets 6:08 5:35 a. m., 6:13 p. m.  
Length of day, 12:39 Moon sets, 1:59 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:28 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	84	84	84	84
Am B Sugar	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Can	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Canpf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Car Fy.	69	69	69	69
Am H & L	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am H & L pt.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am IceSec.	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Lins'dpt.	53	53	53	53
Am Loco.	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am SSecApf.	102	102	102	102
A S Bpf ret.	97	97	97	97
Am Sugar	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112
Am Tel & Tel.	126	126	126	126
Am Woolen	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Zinc	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36
Anacanda	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Atchison	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchison pt.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
At Gulf	110 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Bald Loco.	60 1/2	60 1/2	59	59
Balt & Ohio	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Barrett Co.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Beth Steel B	135 1/2	135 1/2	134	134
BF Goodrich	55	55	53 1/2	53 1/2
Brook R T	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Callahan Min.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal Petrol.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
Cal Petrol pt.	53	53	53	53
Cal & Arizona	81	81	81	81
Can Pacific	164	164	163 1/2	164
Cl Leather	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91
Ches & Ohio	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
CM&St Paul	83	83	82	82
CM&St Paul pt.	10	10	10	10
Chi Rfc	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
CG&Wst pf.	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chile N W	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Chile Cop.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
ChinoCop.	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
CCC & St L	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col Fuel	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Col Gas & El.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col South	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Corn Prod.	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Corn Prod. pt.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107
Cruc Steel	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cruc Steel pt.	111	111	111	111
Cub-Am Sug.	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90
Deere pt.	99	99	99	99
Del & Hudson	143	143	142	142
Dome Min.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Driggs-Se	77	77	77	77
Erie	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie pt.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
F&M S	18	18	18	18
Gen Motors	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
G Motors pt.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Green Can	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gulf States	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Ill Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Inspiration	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Con Cor.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66	66
Int Mer Mar.	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Int Nickel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
In Paper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Kan City St.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Kelley Tlrf.	93	93	93	93
Kenne Cop.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lack Steel	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lee & T C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Lehigh Val.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Louis & N.	131	131	130 1/2	130 1/2
Max Motor	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
May Co.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
May Petrol.	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Miami	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Mvalve Steel	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Mo Pac	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Mo Pac wif.	58	58	58	58
Nat Biscuit	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Nat Enamel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nat Lead	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Natva Con	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
NYA Brake	148	147	147	147
NY Central	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
NYNH & H	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
N & W	133 1/2	133 1/2	133	133
O Cities Gas	131	131	131 1/2	131 1/2
O Cities Gas rt	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
O & W Fuel	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
O & W	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Ont Silver	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pacific Mail	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pacific T & T	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Penna	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pitts Coalct.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46
Pressed St.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Ray Con	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Reading	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Repub & S	83 1/2	83 1/2	82	82
Royal Dutch	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Ry Steel Sp.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
S-Roeback	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Sinclair Oil	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Sloss Shef.	71	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
Sloss Sh pf.	98	98	98	98
So Pacific	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
So Ry	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
St L & S F	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Studebaker	101 1/2	102	100	100
Tenn Opeit w	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Texas Co.	225	225	224 1/2	225
T & W S Forg.	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Union Pac.	140 1/2	140 1/2	140	140
Un Alloy Steel	45 1/2	45 1/2	45	45
United Fruit	140 1/2	140 1/2	140	140
USCI Ppf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
US Rub pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
US S & R	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2

CHESAPEAKE TO  
BENEFIT BY THE  
HIGHER RATES

Advance in Road's Stock Due to  
Larger Compensation Allowed  
for Hauling Soft Coal

Chesapeake & Ohio has been one of the strongest issues in the railroad list lately. The strength is attributable to the fact that this road will be one of the chief beneficiaries of the Interstate Commerce Commission order allowing an increase of 10 cents a ton in freight rates on soft coal from West Virginia to tidewater.

Chesapeake & Ohio is a typical soft coal road. During the course of a year it transports an enormous tonnage of bituminous coal, although it handles some anthracite. In the year ended Dec. 31 last this road transported 26,731,383 tons of coal compared with 22,978,000 tons in the previous fiscal period. Coal contributes more than 70 per cent of the freight traffic of the road.

It is understood that Chesapeake & Ohio at present is handling at the rate of 28,000,000 tons of coal a year. An official of the company is quoted as saying that one-third of the present tonnage goes to tidewater and two-thirds to other points, principally to the Great Lakes.

Of the 26,731,383 tons of coal transported over its rails last year 5,307,468 tons was forwarded to tidewater, 2,715,772 tons to other points and lines east, and 16,717,778 tons to other points and roads west.

The new schedule of rates as approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission is effective April 1. On the basis of the present tonnage of coal handled and a 10-cent a ton increase, there should be an increase of better than \$800,000 per annum in revenues. That would be equivalent to about 1.50 per cent per annum on the \$62,792,000 outstanding common stock.

Chesapeake & Ohio in the year ended Dec. 31 last reported a balance of earnings equivalent to 12.21 per cent on its common stock. Current earnings are said to be running at the rate of a trifle better than 15 per cent a year on the junior stock. With the new coal rates effective on April 1, Chesapeake & Ohio should earn at the rate of better than 14.50 per cent per annum on its common shares.

## RAILWAY POINTS

The Appalachian Mountain Club journey to Monroe in reserved Boston & Maine equipment today, leaving North Station at 1:51 p. m.

The Pullman Company will attach special parlor car equipment to the Boston & Albany's Yankee express from South Station at 12 o'clock tomorrow noon for the accommodation of the Rotary Club, en route to New York.

The maintenance of way department, Southern Division, Boston & Maine, has a work train distributing ties in territory north of the terminal division line.

Scott E. Haseltine, train director in Pneumatic Tower No. 1, South Station, accompanied by Mrs. Haseltine, is spending a leave of absence at Manchester, N. H.

The car and motive power departments of the Boston & Maine received from the Biltmore shops yesterday a wide vestibule coaches, hauled by a Pacific type grasshopper engine, all of which have been overhauled and painted for through train service.

A large shipment of auto bodies in American Express Company service passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from Amesbury and Merrimack to New York City.

J. H. Marcy, superintendent of dining car service, Boston & Albany, has 12 dining cars in service today on account of heavy student travel.

Effective April 1, F. S. Austin is appointed general storekeeper of the Boston & Albany, with headquarters at Springfield.

The passenger department of the New Haven attached three coaches to the Fall River Line boat train from South Station last evening for the accommodation of Marster's, Cook's and Baltimore & Ohio railway's Washington, D. C., tourists.

The Boston & Albany private air brake instruction car, No. 97, was attached to the Springfield local from South Station at 10:20 o'clock this morning for the convenience of Chief Inspector H. S. Walton en route to Springfield.

New Haven supplement No. 5 to Boston Division timetable No. 69, creating new Washington, D. C. and Adams Express Company trains via Hell Gate bridge, New York, will take effect at South Station at 12:01 p. m. tomorrow.

## LIQUOR DEFEAT IN VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The House of Representatives Friday defeated a bill, which had passed the Senate, providing for a referendum each year on the question of liquor licenses. The vote was 109 to 103.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ahmek	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	100
Alaska	9	9	9	9
Allouez	65	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Ag Ch pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Amoskg pf.	95	95	95	95
Am Sugar pf.	119	120	119	120
Am Tel	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Tel pf.	49	49	49	49
Am Wool pf.	98	98	98	98
Am Zinc	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36
Anacanda	83	83	83	83
Ariz Con	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Atchison pf.	99	99	99	99
At Gulf & W	110	110 1/2	108	108
B & A	171	171	171	171
Bonanza	250	250	250	250
Boh & Lowell	129	129	129	129
Boston & M.	40	40	39	39
Bos-Prov	212 1/2	212 1/2	210	210
Cal & Ariz	81	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Cal & Hecla	555	555	545	545



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WAR EFFECTS  
ON PRICES FOR  
COMMODITIESFurther Rise Expected Should  
United States Enter Conflict  
—Remarkable Steadiness of  
Securities—Week's Review

Speculating on what influence war between the United States and Germany would have upon financial and business affairs in the United States has become a favorite pastime. The impression with some is that one of the immediate effects would be a further elevation of commodities prices. With this in view efforts are being made throughout the country to offset this tendency as far as possible, and to extend agricultural acreage and encourage householders with garden space to plant as many vegetables as possible. This will have the effect of keeping down prices of foodstuffs, and is considered a meritorious undertaking. However, the shortage of labor which prevailed last season will not be relieved to any extent if the United States enters war, and this is one of the big problems farmers have to contend with. How other products, such as leather, wool, cotton and steel can be kept from advancing further in price is impossible to say, for the demand for these articles would be greatly increased, and, with the exception of cotton, it is not thought that the supply in any case can be enlarged.

Economists believe that the United States will have the experience of the belligerent countries to go by in many respects, and will early undertake some of the methods the European countries were forced to adopt after expensive experiments. For instance, should prices of commodities soar, as was the case in Europe, the United States government may adopt a plan for regulating prices and instituting economies.

The steadiness displayed by the securities markets this week, when the United States is on the verge of war, would be hard to comprehend were it not for the many varied and unprecedented events that have been experienced during the period in which the European war has been in progress. The markets have become so accustomed to the thrills that nothing appears able to shake them. Were it not for these past experiences it is thought that nothing could have prevented a panic, even with the great prosperity and the enormous amount of gold now in the United States.

Although the bond market activity continues limited, bankers find considerable encouragement in volume of inquiries. That this will develop into a broad, active market is not expected until some of the factors now affecting it are cleared away. There is an almost unlimited amount of money awaiting investment, but there is also expectation that there may be a big volume of Government borrowing. Both institutions and private investors are disposed to hold back until intentions of the Government are made known. With general belief that war is coming closer, there is no disposition to doubt a Government bond issue of \$500,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 or more. Decks of bankers have been cleared for such a loan, and there is every assurance it would go with a rush. It is not improbable the bond market has been held back in part through pressure of new issues being brought out just when the international situation is critical. In the last few weeks there have been offered \$25,000,000 Southern Railway notes, \$50,000,000 Bethlehem Steel notes, \$15,000,000 Erie notes, \$10,000,000 Central Argentine Railway notes, and a \$100,000,000 French loan. At the same time the Canadian Government international loan has appeared strongly to American investors, with its 5.40 per cent yield basis and provision for payment of principal and interest in New York. It is believed in Canada that probably \$50,000,000, or one-fifth of the issue, will find lodgment in the United States. Following these issues the State of New York will receive bids April 5 for \$25,000,000 4 per cent bonds. Formation of syndicates to bid on this issue is now being discussed. At present it is believed the bonds will bring at least a price to return 3.55 per cent.

The money market continues quiet and without any noticeable change in rates. It seems to be the general disposition to go slow until Congress convenes and the President delivers his message. People want to know the definite war policy of the country. When that is made clear, greater activity in money will probably appear. At the moment there are no apparent indications of any further great easing of money. Banks and individuals are strong, but they will undoubtedly prefer to go even stronger if war is assured. In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 2 1/4 per cent. Underlying firmness continues to characterize time money. There is a fair demand on stock market account, but lenders are inclined to be conservative pending action by Congress relative to the international situation. National banks are doing little aside from putting out fair amounts for interior account. Industrial money is lending at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent for the more distant periods. Some mixed money is being put out for six months at 4 per cent. Quoted rates for mixed funds are 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent for four months, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 per cent for five and six months. The commercial paper situation is practically unchanged. There is a small supply of the best paper moving at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent, with names not so well known being placed at 4 1/2 per cent.

ACTIVITY OF  
DOMESTIC TRADE  
IS EXCEPTIONAL

Better weather, the approach of Easter, large Government buying for Army and Navy account and the heavy purchasing power of the public at large constitute the stimulating features which make for exceptional activity in nearly every line of the domestic trade of the United States and swell the total volume at most centers above last year's levels, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the business situation, which continues:

At a great many markets there is talk of continued conservatism as to future buying, but this is absolutely absent in the iron and steel trade, which notes new high levels of prices reached, rarely noted in cotton and woolen goods, which are strong, with an upward tendency for nearly needs, and supported by the strength of raw materials, so far as the future is concerned.

Frequent mention is made, too, of the actual volume of trade not being larger than a year ago, but added to this is the statement that the higher financial turnover, and not the higher prices, in fact, seems to be the key of the situation, and bulks larger by far in the trade discussions than does the talk of the possibility of hostilities.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: Respecting the world war, we believe that there are more men who expect a sudden collapse now at any moment, than to see the struggle go through another winter. This expectation of an early cessation of hostilities, carries with it, of course, the fear that peace will cause a slump in security values, especially in industrials and copper, and in this connection, we cannot understand why the people who feel this way, and their number is legion, do not sell their industrials and copper, and go in extensively for the new British and French 5 1/2 per cent two year notes, convertible in 1919 into a 20 year 5 1/2 per cent British and French Government bond; for peace, which is expected to cause a slump in the stock market, will materially advance the market value of these foreign bonds. We believe that the war will be over by 1919 and that these British 5 1/2 per cent bonds will be by that time well on their way toward attaining a 3 1/2 per cent basis, which means that they will sell 25 points above the present selling price.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: A good deal is being said upon what Congress does. If decisive action is taken to assure the safety and uphold the honor of the country, we believe it will make for a feeling of confidence, which should be reflected in higher prices.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Unless pacifist pressure exerts its overbearing influence on the tenor of the coming Congress, message to the President, Wilson's message is likely to witness great industrial activity in the eastern states. In this event nothing short of disastrous military operations would be likely to interfere with a response on the part of industrial securities to this stimulus. Whether it is to be a specialty market or a broad and spontaneous upward movement, largely depends on the public attitude toward the conflict itself. A high degree of patriotic enthusiasm would doubtless find expression in terms of dollars as thoroughly as in personal service.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Good railroads—the best can be bought to return 5 per cent and better; good, proved industries and utilities up to 6 per cent and more. This market is good to tie to—right at the turn.

Clement, Parker & Co., Boston: Public interest in the market has shown a marked improvement during the past week, on the ground that should we enter the war would mean a new wave of prosperity all over the country.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: The technical position is sound and the action of the market indicates to us that the right interests believe fundamental conditions and prospects warrant a better level of prices later on.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: The underlying tone of the general list has been fairly steady, although with the shrinkage in the volume of trading there was a recession from the recent high level. At no time, however, was there any selling pressure, and the comparative dullness seemed to be due as much as anything to the public holding off in anticipation that with the actual declaration of war there may be a brief drive against the market which will make a more attractive level at which to buy.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling, 4.75-4.76; cables, 4.76-4.77; 60-day bills, nominally, 4.72, and 90-day, 4.70. Franc cables, 5.83 1/2; checks, 5.84 1/2. Lire cables, 7.76; checks, 7.76 1/2. Rubles cables, 26.40; checks, 26.40. Peseta cables, 21.55; checks, 21.40, a decline of about 20 points from Friday's final. Reichsmarks and Vienna not quoted.

WOODEN SHIPS FOR GRACE & CO.  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. R. Grace & Co. are having built on the Pacific coast four wooden schooners with Bolander auxiliary engines. Two will be about 3800 tons each and two about 1800 tons each. The Santa Elena, 1800 tons, launched a few days ago, is the first of the wooden fleet.

COTTON MARKET  
Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.  
New York  
Jan. Open High Low Last  
May 17.97 18.29 17.66 17.90  
July 18.53 18.75 18.19 18.59  
Aug. 17.58 17.82 17.58 17.70  
Dec. 17.63 17.82 17.65 17.77  
Spots, 13.26, up 10 points.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR  
SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

Am T & T sub 4 1/8	Feb. 1, 1917	100%	Bid	Asked	Yield
American Thread Co. 1st 4s	Jan. 1, 1917	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	4.75
Ayer Mills Cons. & Eq. 5s	Mar. 1, 1917	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.75
do Cons. & Eq. 5s	Mar. 1, 1917	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.75
do Cons. & Eq. 5s	Mar. 1, 1917	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.75
Bethlehem Steel 5s	Feb. 15, 1917	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	4.85
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	July 1, 1917	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry. 6s	Mar. 2, 1917	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	5.00
Chicago & Western Indiana 5s	Sept. 1, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	4.10
Erie Railroad 5s	April 1, 1917	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	5.80
General Rubber Co. 5s	Dec. 1, 1917	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	5.90
Hocking Valley R. R. 5s	Nov. 1, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	4.20
International Harvester 5s	Feb. 15, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	4.45
Kansas City Ry. Co. 5 1/2s	Nov. 15, 1917	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.45
do 4 1/2s	July 1, 1917	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.45
Laclede Gas Light Co. 5s	Feb. 1, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	4.50
Morgan & Wright 5s	Dec. 1, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	4.50
New York City 5s	Sept. 1, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3.00
Shawmut & P. Co. 5s	Oct. 1, 1917	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	5.10
Southern Railway Co. 5s	Mar. 1, 1917	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	5.60
Pennsylvania Co. 4 1/2s	June 15, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	4.25
United Fruit Co. 5s	May 1, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	4.15
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. 5s	Oct. 1, 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3.50
Winchester Repeating Arms 5s	Mar. 1, 1917	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	10.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES  
American Foreign Sec. Co. 5s, Aug. 1, 1917, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2.  
Argentine Gov. 5s, Dec. 15, 1917, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2.  
do 6s, May 15, 1920, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2.  
City of Paris 6s, Oct. 15, 1921, 91 1/2, 91 1/2, 91 1/2, 91 1/2, 91 1/2, 91 1/2.  
do 5s, Aug. 1, 1917, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2.  
Govt. of Dom. of Canada 5s, Aug. 1, 1917, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2, 100 1/2.  
do 5s, April 1, 1921, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2.  
Govt. of Switzerland 5 1/2s, April 1, 1917, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2.  
do 5s, Mar. 1, 1917, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2.  
do 5s, Mar. 1, 1920, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2.  
Imp. Russian Govt. cred. 6 1/2s, July 10, 1917, 85 1/2, 85 1/2, 85 1/2, 85 1/2, 85 1/2, 85 1/2.  
do 5 1/2s, Dec. 1, 1917, 87 1/2, 87 1/2, 87 1/2, 87 1/2, 87 1/2, 87 1/2.  
U. K. & Brit. & Ireland 5s, Nov. 1, 1917, 96 1/2, 96 1/2, 96 1/2, 96 1/2, 96 1/2, 96 1/2.  
do 5 1/2s, Nov. 1, 1921, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 95 1/2.  
do 5 1/2s, Feb. 1, 1917, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 99 1/2.  
do 5 1/2s, Feb. 1, 1917, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 98 1/2.

\*Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Co. \*Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. \*Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. \*Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

COTTON MARKET  
IS UNSETTLED  
AND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cotton market has been unsettled during the past week, with the uneasiness of sentiment culminating in a heavy selling movement during Friday's trading. This was relatively heavy in new crop months, with the break extending to 17.55 for October contracts, compared with 18.51, the recent high level. Offerings of near months were restricted by the steady decrease in supplies available here for delivery on contract, but after selling at 19.18 on Thursday, May broke to 18.73 on the decline of Friday afternoon. Prices at the close Friday night were at practically the low point, with July closing at 18.53 and October at 17.59, compared with 18.73 and 18.27 the final prices of the previous Friday.

At least three main factors have entered into the disturbed sentiment and the disposition to even up commitments, the most effective of which has probably been uncertainty as to the international policy to be adopted by Congress. Another has been the improved weather east of the river, and notwithstanding an easier turn in the ocean freight market the difficulty of exportation has been emphasized by the continued destruction of ocean tonnage.

Beyond such features reactionary tendencies have naturally been inspired by the extent and rapidity of the recent advance, and toward the end of the week there were reports of frost spot offerings in the South.

The tendency to liquidate long contracts was in evidence at the beginning of the week, but was held in check by the strength of the old crop position. Continued shipments from local stocks have reduced the supply in warehouses here to little more than 75,000 bales, which is the smallest for this date since 1905.

FINANCIAL NOTES  
Tenders of £50,000,000 new British treasury bills are expected to average about 4 1/2 per cent for 90-day maturities, 4 1/4 per cent for six months' bills and 5 per cent for one year bills.

Last year \$100,000,000 in import duties was collected in Boston at an expense of 8 cents per dollar. Value of imports was \$211,000,000, or nearly as much as Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco combined.

Total authorized capital of new shipbuilding and steamship companies announced in 30 days of March amounted to \$13,225,000, compared with \$30,525,000 in February. New capital authorized since outbreak of war totals \$155,197,000.

Fifty years ago Territory of Alaska was bought by United States from Russian Government for \$7,200,000. During year 1916 trade between the United States and Alaska, exclusive of gold and silver shipments, totaled more than \$92,000,000.

Plans for electrification of New Haven railroad between Boston and Providence at cost of \$8,000,000 were drawn three years ago, but financial stress interfered and project had to be abandoned, according to Engineer Tuttle of that road in statement before Public Service Commission.

Capital of new corporations for manufacture of aeroplanes and war munitions organized in March amounted to \$2,825,000, compared with \$2,450,000 in February. In 1915 amount was \$83,835,000, in 1916 \$50,192,000, and in the first three months of 1917 \$6,825,000, a total of \$140,552,000.

BET SUGAR DISPUTE SETTLED  
LANSING, Mich.—Differences between sugar beet growers and sugar manufacturers of Michigan were adjusted when the manufacturers, appealed to on patriotic grounds by Governor Sleeper, agreed to the demands of the beet farmers for an increase of \$1 a ton.

RAILWAY EARNINGS  
READING SYSTEM

February—	1917	1916
Receipts	\$4,583,701	\$4,804,678
Profit in operation	1,126,395	1,618,528
Surplus	292,895	848,278
From Jan 1 to Feb 28—		
Receipts	9,999,375	9,855,750
Profit	2,649,006	2,591,261
Surplus	964,006	2,650,761
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.		
Receipts	\$3,185,199	\$3,508,006
Profit	229,361	224,570
Surplus	307,561	216,570
From Jan 1 to Feb 28—		
Receipts	\$7,318,930	\$7,852,102
Profit	859,276	589,821
Surplus	884,276	573,821

February—	1917	1916
Receipts	\$585,702	\$568,208
Profit	575,502	557,896
Surplus	82,502	109,229
From Jan 1 to Feb 28—		
Receipts	1,172,043	1,141,758
Profit	1,154,778	1,124,699
Surplus	198,778	209,665

NORFOLK & WESTERN  
February— 1917 1916  
Operating revenue \$4,527,345 \$5,588,405  
Operating expenses 1,569,884 1,890,689  
Net income 2,957,461 3,697,716  
From Jan. 1—  
Operating revenue 9,489,496 9,126,772  
Operating expenses 3,152,421 3,619,496  
Net income 6,337,075 5,507,276

SOUTHERN RAILWAY  
February— 1917 1916  
Gross operating revenue \$3,998,107 \$3,576,371  
Operating expenses 1,529,971 1,529,971  
Net income 2,468,136 2,046,400  
Eight months ended Feb. 28—  
Gross operating revenue \$32,698,028 \$32,306,058  
Operating expenses 12,028,686 12,028,686  
Net income 20,669,342 20,277,372

MOBILE & OHIO  
February— 1917 1916  
Gross operating revenue \$916,359 \$900,664  
Operating expenses 488,919 488,919  
Net income 427,440 411,745  
Eight months ended Feb. 28—  
Gross operating revenue \$8,777,861 \$8,777,861  
Operating expenses 4,888,888 4,888,888  
Net income 3,888,973 3,888,973

\*Decrease.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	2 1/2	3
Big Ledge	4	4 1/2
Boston & Mont.	62 1/2	63 1/2
Butte C. & Z.	10 1/2	11 1/2
Calumet & Jerome	2 1/2	3 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Chev. Motors	125	132
Cos. Arizona	15	15 1/2
Cosden & Co.	14 1/2	15 1/2
Cosden O. & G.	14 1/2	15 1/2
Dundee Ariz.	1 1/2	2 1/2
First Nat. Cop.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cop.	6 1/2	7 1/2
Gold Warrior	6 1/2	7 1/2
Grant Motors	5	6
Green Monster	1 1/2	2 1/2
Hoe Sound	6 1/2	7 1/2
Jerome Verde	2 1/2	3 1/2
Jerome Victor	1 1/2	2 1/2
Jumbo	48	49
Lake Torpedo Boat	8 1/2	9 1/2
Magma Cop.	56 1/2	57 1/2
Majestic	7 1/2	8 1/2
Marlin Arms	8 1/2	9 1/2
Max Munitions	49	50
McKin Dar	49	50
Met Petrol	2 1/2	3 1/2
Midwest Oil	78	80
Mohican	1 1/2	2 1/2
Mojave Turb.	1 1/2	2 1/2
Mother Lode	37	38 1/2
Nancy Hanks	1 1/2	2 1/2
Nipissing	7 1/2	8 1/2
Palmer's Chalk	14	15 1/2
Recon	39	41
Sapulpa Ref.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Seneca	12 1/2	13 1/2
Sequoyah Oil	1 1/2	2 1/2
Steel Alloys	8	8 1/2
Stewart Min.	3 1/2	4 1/2
Submarine Boat	22	23
Success Min.	42	43 1/2
Troy Arizona	46	47 1/2
United W. Oil	38 1/2	39 1/2
Victoria	1 1/2	2 1/2
Zinc Concent.	3 1/2	4 1/2

Dividends  
The Federal Oil & Gas Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

American Shipbuilding Co., Cleveland, declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, the first since 1911.

Midwest Oil Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 20 to stock of record April 5.

The American Chile Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable April 2 to holders of record March 30.

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on preferred stock, payable April 16 to stock of record April 2.

New Jersey Zinc Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent and an extra of 4 per cent. Regular dividend is payable April 10 to stock of record March 31.

The Indiana Refining Co. has declared a dividend of 5 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, on account of back dividends, payable April 26 to holders of record April 10.

The Cerro Gordo Mining Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31.

The Transue Williams steel forging corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on its stock. The dividend is payable April 16 to stock of record April 9.

United Alloy Steel Corporation declared usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on its stock, payable April 21 to holders of record April 10. Three months ago an initial dividend of \$1 a share was paid.

Directors of Marine National Bank of Buffalo, New York, have decided to increase quarterly dividend rate from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. The Marine has for many years been the largest commercial bank in the State outside New York City. Since December, 1913, deposits have increased more than \$13,000,000.

munitions organized in March amounted to \$2,825,000, compared with \$2,450,000 in February. In 1915 amount was \$83,835,000, in 1916 \$60,192,000, and in the first three months of 1917 \$6,825,000, a total of \$140,552,000.

**BET SUGAR DISPUTE SETTLED**  
LANSING, Mich. — Differences between sugar beet growers and sugar manufacturers of Michigan were adjusted when the manufacturers, appealed to on patriotic grounds by Governor Sleeper, agreed to the demands of the beet farmers for an increase of \$1 a ton.

more than \$13,000,000.

## INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	325.00	330.00
American Chlor Co pfd.	138.00	142.00
Am Writing Paper Co 58c.	91.00	91.50
Armington Mills	109.00	111.50
Bigelow Carpet Co pfd.	106.00	108.00
Douglas Shoe Co pfd.	83.00	100.50
Draper Corporation	128.00	130.00
Farr Alpaca Co. ex-div.	174.00	180.00
Mountain States Telephone	113.00	115.00
Otis Elevator	61.00	63.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	195.00	205.00
Rignall Shoe Co.	88.00	92.00
Southern N S	140.00	145.00
U S Envelope Co	225.00	250.00
do pfd	115.00	116.50
Waltham Watch Co.	13.00	15.00
do pf	80.00	83.00



REAL ESTATE

The trustees of Tufts College have just closed the purchase of a large parcel of land owned by Edward Estabrook, Franklin Estabrook and Sarah E. Estabrook, trustees of the Estabrook Real Estate Trust, containing 61,908 square feet, assessed for \$114,200. This land has a frontage of 160 feet on Huntington Avenue, 560 feet on Greenleaf Street and 142 feet on Bryant Street, adjoining property of the purchasers. It is the intention of the new owners to erect additional buildings at once, specially adapted for educational purposes. Joseph Bulch was the broker in this transaction.

BROOKLINE TRANSACTIONS

A transaction has just been closed in Brookline for Frank M. Seaman, through Henry W. Savage, Inc., for the sale of his large estate at 50 St. Paul Street. The property consists of 25,226 square feet of land and a large single frame dwelling, assessed together for \$225,000, of which \$16,000 is on the land. The purchaser, Joseph Druker and Simon Rudnick, have already commenced the erection of several high grade brick apartment houses.

Irone O. Loveland of Brookline has sold her property at 14 Orchard Road, Brookline. This consists of a single 2 1/2-story cement dwelling house, a garage and 9968 square feet of land. The total assessment of the property is \$13,800, of which \$8000 is on the house, \$800 on the garage and \$5000 on the land. The purchaser, Chauncey W. Waldron, bought for immediate occupancy.

Harris Wolfe has sold a new two-family house, situated 103-105 Colburn Crescent, Brookline, together with about 2500 square feet of land. The house was assessed unfinished for \$5500, and the land is valued at \$2500, making a total assessment of \$8000. Williams B. Herrick was the purchaser. In part payment of the above property William B. Herrick transfers to Harris Wolfe the property at 29 Fern Street, Auburndale, having a total assessed value of \$6500, of which the house carries \$4700 and the land \$1800. The house is a large single frame and the lot contains 15,000 square feet. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

SALE OF NEWTON ESTATE

The sale of the large estate, 251 Park Street, Newton, for E. O. Loring et al. to John A. Gardner, who buys for a home, is reported. The property consists of a large dwelling, stable and 1 1/2 acres of land, and is valued by the assessors at \$25,000, of which \$7700 is on the 53,000 square feet of land. Edmunds & Byfield were the brokers.

IMPORTANT BRIGHTON SALE

H. Thomas Wood has purchased title to a large five-story brick and stone apartment house at 1125 Commonwealth Avenue in the Brighton district. This is one of the recently constructed apartments in this neighborhood, containing every modern convenience. There is a land area of 3382 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$13,300, also included in the total assessment of \$108,300. Mary E. Macdonough was the grantor.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

The property at 187 Babcock Street, Brookline, consisting of a three-apartment brick house and 5807 square feet of land, all assessed for \$15,900, has been sold. Andrew Christensen conveys to Carrie E. Ferris.

In connection with the foregoing sale, title has been conveyed to the two-family frame house at 15 Whitby Terrace, Dorchester, and 3928 square feet of land, all assessed for \$6800, from Carrie E. Ferris to Andrew Christensen.

Final papers have been passed in the sale of property located at 45 and 47 Englewood Avenue and 51 Stratmore Road, Brighton, consisting of three three-apartment brick houses and 10,673 square feet of land. The properties are not assessed, but their value is estimated at \$80,000. Edward W. Fuller transfers to Carrie W. Hutchins.

In connection with the foregoing sale, papers have been passed in the sale of property located at 37 Mt. Vernon Street, Cambridge, consisting of a single frame house and 10,000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$13,000. Carrie W. Hutchins transfers to Edward W. Fuller. Mrs. Hutchins was represented by David M. Noble, and Edward W. Fuller by Henderson & Ross, who were the brokers in the other sales.

WINCHESTER AND WORCESTER

The sale is reported of an estate at 15 Foxcroft Road, Winchester, a 12-room frame dwelling house with modern improvements. There is also a garage. The lot contains 14,000 square feet. The grantor was Marion C. Millward. The purchaser being Sidney F. Hooper. The estate at 210 Mystic Valley Parkway, corner of Walnut Street, is sold. It comprises a modern 10-room house with 11,066 square feet of land. The grantor was Frank R. Miller, and the purchaser was E. J. Twombly, who buys for occupancy.

Edwin Wright has sold his estate on Royal Road, Worcester, it being an eight-room frame dwelling house with modern improvements and 9000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Carl G. Forsman and wife.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in these transactions.

FARM SALES

The Myron S. Garfield farm located on Temple Street, Boylston, has been sold. It consists of 50 acres of land about half of which is tillage. The buildings comprise a genuine colonial style house with brick ends. It contains 10 rooms with several large, old-fashioned fireplaces. There is a large barn, also several modern poultry houses. The estate affords a view of Mt. Wachusett. The owner is Elizabeth T. Barton, wife of George

SHIPPING NEWS

Two British steamers arrived at a port in the United States today from Europe. The Allan liner Sardinian from Scotland and the Cunard freighter Lord Cromer from England. Both craft brought cargo, the Sardinian granite, burlaps, hessian cloth and nautical instruments and the Lord Cromer general cargo. The Sardinian was unusually long in making the passage, occupying 18 days, while the Cromer was 14 days. Another arrival in a United States port today was the Norwegian steamer Cibao, Captain Koller, from Preston, Cuba, with 1560 bags sugar and seven passengers.

About \$3,000,000 worth of wools, hides and other South American products arrived at a United States port yesterday from Buenos Aires and Montevideo on the sister ships Panaman and Pennsylvania. The two steamers sailed from Montevideo a few hours apart and arrived at the United States port with the same approximate distance between them after the 6000 mile journey. Both vessels had about 4000 bales of wool and large quantities of hides.

There were no fishing vessels arriving at the South Boston Fish Pier today, and only light receipts came by rail and steamer from other ports. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8@8.75 stock cod \$10.75@13.50 and market cod \$7@8.

Gill netters landed about 50,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today. No other arrivals were reported.

Another big stock has been earned by a fishing vessel, the schooner Richard J. Nunan, Capt. Robert Wildes, having received \$300 for the trip of fish, the last of which was discharged Friday afternoon. Each of the crew received \$144 for one week's fishing on the Cape Shore grounds.

SOUTH END PROPERTY SALES

The Hotel Chatham Trust has taken title to Hotel Chatham, a six-story brick building situated at 1681 Washington Street, South End, occupying practically all of the 6110 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$50,000 and the land carries \$27,500 of it. Francesco Ferrara was the grantor. The same grantor also transfers title to the same purchaser, on the four-story and basement brick house and 2249 square feet of land located at 41 and 43 Grove Street. This parcel is taxed on \$15,800, of which \$6800 is land value.

Papers have gone to record from Mary A. Farnsworth to Celia Shapiro, buyers of the three-story brick house and 1600 square feet of land at 195 West Springfield Street, assessed for \$4800, including \$2400 on the lot, near Tremont Street.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Isadore Varnin has purchased from James A. Dorsey the frame house and lot of land at 272 Quincy Street, corner of Drayton Street, Dorchester. There is an area of 1716 square feet of land valued at \$800, which is part of the \$5200 assessment.

Hubert A. Fraser was another buyer, taking title to the three-story frame house and 2746 square feet of land at 123 Marcella Street near Center Street, Roxbury. The assessed value is \$3500, including \$700 worth of land. Michael J. Dowd estate conveyed title.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT REPORT

The following applications have been taken out at the office of Building Commissioner O'Hearn during the month of March, 1917.

No. of applications	Estimated cost
First Class	\$807,000
Second Class	49
Third Class	60
Alterations	324
Totals	453 \$807,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Massachusetts Ave., 1024, Ward 12; W. H. Godfrey, C. D. Pruden Co.; brick offices.

Article 23, 34, Ward 23; O. D'Entremont, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.

Atlantic Ave., 241 Milk St., 244, Central St., 123, Ward 5; Central Wharf & Wet Dock Corp.; alter mercantile.

Lowell St., 4, Ward 5; B. Silverstein; alter store and tenements.

North St., 24, Ward 5; J. Henry Russell et al.; alter storage.

Trevelyan St., 18, Court Sq., 27-27, Ward 5; C. E. Cotting; alter offices.

Dorchester Ave., 1434-1436, Ward 18; Fred W. Connolly; alter tel. exchange.

Dana St., 64, Ward 24; Bay State Street Railway; alter storage.

EXTENSIVE STEAMSHIP PLANS AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A \$5,000,000 corporation financed for the most part by local capitalists, the object of which is to improve rail and steamship facilities between Washington and cities in Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, New York and Atlantic Coast ports, is fast becoming a reality, says the Herald.

The new corporation will bear the name of the New York & Norfolk Steamship Company, and will, it is said, have its headquarters in this city. Local financiers interested in the project refuse to discuss details and future plans.

ST. JOHN STREET RAILWAY SOLD

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The St. John Railway Company has sold its street railway and other assets to the New Brunswick Investment Company, Ltd., for \$1,300,000. In addition, \$10 per share will be paid to such shareholders of the company as may deliver their stock certificates indorsed in blank, making \$140 a share net to the company's shareholders. One of the first acts of the new company was to greatly reduce the power and lighting rates.

ACT WOULD GIVE DOMINION CONTROL OVER COAL LANDS

Liberal Policies Are Reversed, It Is Claimed, by Desire to Exercise Arbitrary Powers

NELSON, B. C.—A staff correspondent of the News in Victoria says that opposition members are twitting the Government upon the immense powers which are given the Lieutenant-Governor in council by amendments which have been introduced by Hon. T. D. Pagulu, Minister of Lands, to the Coal and Petroleum Act. When in opposition the Liberals pounded the late Government for giving powers to the Lieutenant-Governor in council—in other words, the Cabinet—which they contended were too wide for the exercise of the executive branch of the Government. In the amendments to the Coal and Petroleum Act, the Brewster Government proposes to take tremendous powers.

Under the amendment the Cabinet will have the power to reserve any coal or petroleum lands.

It may also set forth the terms upon which such lands may be available. Opposition members are not questioning the good faith of the Government, neither are they alleging that it is not, in a great many cases, absolutely essential to efficient administration that the Cabinet should be given powers such as have often been taken. The criticism is based upon the wide powers proposed to be taken and upon the fact that the Liberals when in opposition made it their policy to oppose what they called "government by Cabinet."

The big objection in this case is that the amendment would make it possible for injustice to be worked on applicants for coal and petroleum rights, or those who already have such rights. There is, for example, nothing to prevent the Cabinet from canceling rights held by someone of whom it does not approve and then giving such rights to a friend. The opposition does not contend that this is the purpose of the amendment, but it declares that such sweeping powers are without precedent and dangerous.

The amendment says: "31b. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in council may at any time, by notice signed by the Minister and published in the Gazette reserve from being prospectured for, taken, or acquired under this act any coal or petroleum or natural gas existing in any lands mentioned in subsection (1) of section 2 which are not at the date of the notice included in any license or lease in force under this act."

"(2) Where any reservation of coal, petroleum, or natural gas is made under this section, the Lieutenant-Governor in council may in the order making the reservation or in any subsequent order, declare that the coal, petroleum, or natural gas is reserved for the use of the Crown, or for any purpose that may be deemed advisable, and may specify and declare terms and conditions under which the coal, petroleum and natural gas so reserved shall be available and may be prospectured for and acquired under this act in respect of the purpose for which it is reserved."

"(3) The Lieutenant-Governor in council may cancel any reservation of coal, or petroleum or natural gas, made under this section, but the cancellation shall not take effect until notice thereof signed by the Minister is published for 60 days in the Gazette and in some newspaper published in the land registration districts in which the coal, petroleum or natural gas proposed to be affected is situated."

BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOR UNIONS ASK CHANGES IN LAWS

Provincial Executive Is Urged to Aid in Enactment of Measures for Better Conditions

VICTORIA, B. C.—A delegation representing the executive of the British Columbia Federation of Labor waited upon the Provincial Executive Council, asking for legislative amendments to bring existing laws in line with their recommendations or new legislation where none now exists to meet the situation, says the Colonist.

The session was a lengthy one, at the conclusion of which Premier Brewster, on behalf of the Cabinet, promised full consideration of the requests submitted by the delegation.

Among the chief matters urged by the delegation were: The establishment of a Provincial Department of Labor, such a department to be in charge of a responsible minister; electoral reforms; proportional representation and the grouping of constituencies; amendments to the Provincial Election Act, to provide for the use of the franchise to all voters, whether they are resident in the constituency in which they are registered or not; to provide for at least two months to elapse between the dissolution of Parliament and the elections, and a special court of revision be held on the first day of the second month following dissolution; a further amendment to abolish the present system of election deposits; municipal elections; amendments to the Municipal Elections Act, to provide for the holding of all public offices; to provide for the extension of the franchise to all bona fide residents, without the payment of the present householder tax by municipal electors who are not property holders.

The delegates urged free issuing of all school supplies; fair wages; all appointment for the civil service to be made on the principle of civil service examinations; provision to be made that in cases where companies who control such towns, prevent competitive stores, etc., to open for business, that will compel such companies to admit to competition, and throw such private towns open for ordinary competitive business; longshore workers protection; an act to prevent the employment of Caucasian women or girls by any Asiatic; licensing and examination of barbers; legislation to protect electrical works; registration of plumbers; amendments to the Boiler Inspection Act; and more adequate protection to street railway employees.

The delegation registered a protest against any attempt to reimpose the poll tax, and against the exemption of church property from taxation.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PRICE

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Just how much Hawaiian pineapple growers will receive for their fruit during the coming year is not known to a certainty, but it is stated on very good authority that it will doubtless run considerably over \$20 per ton for first class fruit, says the Star Bulletin.

The price to the growers will as usual be based on the opening prices, which are announced about May 1.

GENERAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

IPSWICH, MASS

FARM OR GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE. Located in best section, surrounded by open places of the exclusively summer colony. 60 acres, fine land, nearly all clear, very productive, apple orchard, Colonial house, slate roof, town water, hot water heat, bath, electric lights, some hardwood floors, fine cellar, cut stone underpinning. This house can be made very attractive by little outlay. Large barn with good cellar and silo, horse barn, laundry and garage, also another old Colonial house which could be improved. Beautifully situated on Essex Road, 10 minutes from Ipswich, this property has been in one family many years and has been held at \$2000. It is now placed on the market for immediate sale at \$12,000, if sold before May 1st. It is truly a wonderful bargain for the North Shore. For full particulars and photos, address: RICHARD L. CHAMBERLAIN, 1033 Old South Road, Boston.

DUXBURY

FOR SALE—A beautiful summer home in one of the most desirable residential sections of the town. House contains 11 rooms and bath, electric, open fire, hardwood floors, electric cooking stove, steam heat, etc. Large piazzas on 3 sides. From the house is a wonderful view over the bay. Garage has running water, man's room and bath. There is an acre of land, covered with shrubs, fruit and shade trees. PRICE \$20,000. For photos and further particulars apply to:

Edmonds & Byfield

200 DEXMOUTH ST., BOSTON

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894

Telephone Oxford 162

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing

Gutters, Conductors and Skylights

Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofs.

Office, 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Beacon St., Brookline

House of 12 rooms, 2 baths, for sale; fine location, beautiful hardwood finish; low price, terms easy. Phone Brookline 4733-W.

REAL ESTATE—MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SALE

Country Home in North Leominster

900 feet above sea level. Overlooks a 75-mile panorama of hills and mountains, with Mt. Wachusett in the center. Wonderful sunsets and cloud effects.

Two acres land, house of 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights, city water, hardwood floors in every room, two open fireplaces, big plate glass picture window overlooking the view—adjoining land can be bought if desired.

Located on automobile route and Fitchburg to Lowell electric. Fifteen minutes walk to Minotuck Country Club Golf Links. Depot half a mile.

This estate offers wonderful possibilities for purchaser in laying out the grounds. Write W. F. RUSSELL & CO., 327 Main St., Fitchburg. Automobile will meet you for transportation at N. Leominster or Fitchburg.

such as was provided for in a bill introduced several years ago, but which failed of passage. While this force would be designed, according to the bill, primarily to aid the prohibition commission, which office will be urged by Governor Harris, in enforcing the law, the force would also assist in the general enforcement of law and preservation of order.

INDIANA WOMEN

TO CAST VOTES

IN SEPTEMBER

Special Election to Elect Delegates to State Constitutional Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana women will have their first opportunity to vote at the special election, to be held on the third Tuesday in next September, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, which will be held next January, says the News. The women will also have the right to vote at the special election to be held some time in 1918 for the adoption or rejection of the new State Constitution that will be drafted by the convention.

GEORGIA CHIEF

TO ABOLISH ALL

ILLICIT STILLS

Extra Session of Legislature Called to Make the State Absolutely "Bone Dry"

ATLANTA, Ga.—Not only will Governor Harris ask the extra session of the Legislature to enact a prohibition law which will make the State of Georgia absolutely "bone dry" in so far as the shipment of liquor into the State from elsewhere is concerned, but he will also urge that, for the first time in the history of the State, steps be taken whereby the State may take into its own hands the question of putting a stop to moonshining in Georgia, says the Constitution.

The Governor stated that he has not yet made up his mind as to just what sort of machinery should be provided for eradicating the illicit manufacture of liquor in Georgia, but that he is convinced that, with the advent of "bone dry" prohibition, the time is at hand for the illicit manufacture of liquor also to be stopped. It is likely that the Governor will ask the Legislature to make some provision to encourage sheriffs in searching out and destroying illicit stills.

The Governor, it is understood, will not submit to the Legislature any specific bill which he wishes to pass, but likely will incorporate in his message a form bill, carrying the points which he believes should be included in whatever prohibition bill may be passed, but leaving the actual wording of the bill to the members of the Legislature.

It seems to be certain that at least two other prohibition bills will be introduced in addition to the bill to be known as the "Administration bill."

It is expected that Judge W. H. Hopkins, Representative from Thomas County, and floor leader of the prohibitionists in the former extra session fight, will be called upon to introduce the Administration bill.

It is expected that in addition to the prohibition bills, there will be a bill introduced calling for the creation and establishment of a State police.

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CATALOG AND BOOK



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Coat-Frock Now Claims Attention

By The Christian Science Monitor fashion correspondent

LONDON, England.—It becomes evident, as new models make their appearance, that the practical needs of the hour influence the dress designers and also the decisions of those houses choosing models for an exclusive clientele.

An elaborate gown is hardly to be seen, but the art and skill which gives an effect of grace, with such an apparent absence of studied effect, is greater than ever. The coat-frock, and one something between this and a tea-frock, still claim the largest share of attention, and some good examples of each were seen recently in one of the leading London salons. One or two in pale putty color and the new eider-duck gray were particularly attractive.

Among the latter, a coat-frock model gave, at first sight, the effect of simply a mélange of long swinging lines, skillfully combined with a clinging foundation seen through the movement of folds above. As is seen in the illustration, this contrivance, giving grace to an otherwise severely simple frock, was achieved by means of picked up tucks in the material. These, starting low on the bodice, were carried down almost to the hem, gradually widening as they descended, to be finished at the extreme point with broad, horizontal accents of thick twisted silk. The outer part of soft gabardine was worn over what appeared to be a blouse, made in the same shade of pretty crepe-de-chine or charmeuse, but was, in reality, fashioned on the lines of the quaint little straight garment, said to be worn with a mandarin jacket. This is one of the many useful innovations of modern dress for girls, being of far simpler construction than the blouse proper; it possesses an undoubted attraction of its own, and gives great scope for personal expression in the manner of its wearing. The collar and sleeves of this so-called blouse were given some dainty stitching with thick silk.

Another model of the same type also showed the pretty detail of picked up tucks, carried down toward the hem, in varied lengths, each tuck starting from an original little motif, surely inspired by those vivid green "Noah's Ark" trees of early days, worked in rope silk. The fullness of material in this model was kept well to the sides, and from out of the softness came two pointed wings of the gabardine which were caught loosely toward the back; these were thickly incrustated with silk darning, which gave a decorative finish to an otherwise severe scheme. The bodice of this model was crossed and softly rolled over, one end being tucked into the waistband and a touch of the silk darning appearing again at wrist and collar.

Then was seen a model, distinctly Persian in design, with its straight flowing lines, the width of which increased perceptibly toward the hem. Bottle-green charmeuse had been chosen for this, continued with a light tracery of dull gold which outlined the hem, the edges of broad stoles thrown over each shoulder, and long slightly bell shaped sleeves. These, with the skillful placing of a deep belt, contributed to the insistent Persian effect of the whole. By a change of material from charmeuse to gabardine, one of the latest coat-frocks could be achieved from this same model.

A dainty gray frock, designed with the same simplicity as those already mentioned, proved how adaptable are the best models at the moment. Carried out in a shade of dusty gray, and entirely free from the blue tone which seems to give gray a hard appearance, this gown would prove equally satisfactory for a tea-frock, or, later on, for summer wear. The only decoration permitted was some effective stitching in a raised design of squares, the same relief being visible here and there among the cunningly devised folds.

A Persian effect was distinctly apparent in more than one of these models, notably so in the case of a gray coat-frock, with its coat to match. These were given a happy combination of dull blue and tarnished silver, these colors in slightly bolder relief adorning the collar.

For tea or restaurant frocks, black and white still seems to hold first place, white predominating over the black with which it is used. Many charming and piquant schemes, each showing some unexpected and quaint device, are to be seen at this house.

Another apparently well-liked style is to draw the hair back from the middle of the forehead while pulling it



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the new coat-frock models

## Introducing the Sablefish

To gain entrance to the best society a new fish, like a new neighbor, must be vouched for and properly introduced. Cod, mackerel, salmon and a few other members of old and respected fish families of Europe, which came to the shore of America even before the Pilgrim Fathers, were at once recognized and accepted by the Mayflower immigrants and their successors, and there was established from among them a veritable "oldish aristocracy" of the markets. From time to time other fish have been added to the élite, but their number is still far short of the "four hundred," which probably could be included if our available aquatic food supplies were fully utilized.

The Bureau of Fisheries, of the United States Department of Commerce, now presents the sablefish, which, for no reason of its own making, has lived heretofore under the alias "black cod." It is not a cod, and is not related to the members of that family by lineage, structure or edible qualities. When it was discovered on the Alaska coast in 1811, the only name which it bore was the barbarous one used by the Indians, and the early settlers and explorers, with the unconventionality common in new communities, gave it a nickname based on superficial appearances. So long as the fish was practically unutilized, the misnomer was of little moment, but now that it is entering into commerce it becomes deceptive, and not only runs the risk of being banned under the new food laws, but is actually misleading to the consumer, who may buy it under the impression that in its edible qualities it resembles the cod.

Until now its excellence has been known to but a few persons on the Pacific Coast, but the time has come when, on account of its edible qualities and low price, it should be made known to all. It is found in the deep water off the coast from San Francisco to Alaska, and is particularly abundant from Oregon northward. It has been caught more or less freely by the halibut fishermen for many years, but has been regarded as a nuisance rather than as a fish worth catching, with the characteristic American heedlessness of the value of natural resources. It has been neglected by the consumer and there has been no market for it. Millions of pounds have been returned to the sea annually, while the people who should have been using it have been clamoring for investigations into the reasons for the high cost of living.

The culinary experts whose recipes follow advise that the fish should not be allowed to stand unduly long in water, and that it be handled carefully in cooking, as the flaky character of the cooked flesh causes it to break apart readily.

There follow some simple recipes, a number of which were contributed by Miss Mary F. Rausch of the department of home economics at the University of Washington, others from J. C. Grant, chef of the Arctic Club at Seattle, Washington.

**Sablefish Hash.**—One cup cold cooked fish chopped with 1 cup cold cooked potato. Season with salt and pepper. Brown in pork or bacon drippings, or in butter.

**Fried Sablefish.**—Slice fish 1 inch thick; roll in cracker meal. Fry in butter or lard until well done. Very nice served with saratoga chips and sliced lemon.

**Fried Sablefish.**—Wipe dry, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dip in flour or cornmeal. Fry in hot fat (either butter or good drippings of salt pork), being sure that the fat is very hot before putting in the fish. For broiling or frying, do not cut slices thinner than 1 inch, as they will break when turned. Use a pancake turner to turn slices.

**Broiled Sablefish.**—Wipe dry, season well, place under gas broiler with oven door open. Do not cook too near heat, as this causes it to become tough. Pour off the fat as it fries out. When one side is browned, turn and cover the unbrowned side

with coarse bread crumbs. Cook until a golden brown.

**Boiled or Steamed Sablefish.**—Four pounds of fresh fish. Rub with salt and wash in fresh water. Place on fire ½ gallon of water with 2 onions, 4 cloves, 2 bay leaves, ½ cup of vinegar, and tablespoon of dry salt. Let it come to a boil, then drop the fish in. Boil 20 minutes. Serve with cream sauce, to which has been added 2 hard-boiled eggs, minced, and a little chopped parsley.

**Steamed Sablefish.**—Wipe dry slices of fish and season well with salt, pepper, and a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice. Put on a pie tin, cover with a loose clean cloth, and steam for about 12 minutes. Serve with sauce Seattle made as follows: Take a small piece of the raw fish; put it in a saucepan with 1 cup sliced carrot, 1 slice of onion, bay leaf, parsley, salt and pepper. Cover with cold water and cook 30 minutes. Drain and add 1 tablespoon of melted butter cooked with 1 tablespoon of flour. Cook 2 minutes and add 2 or 3 tablespoons of cream.

**Boiled Sablefish.**—To 1 quart hot water (not boiling), add 1 tablespoon of vinegar, 1 teaspoon of salt, and 1 slice of onion. Into this place the fish (rinsed in a cloth; do not cook too long). It is difficult to give the time for cooking as fish vary greatly; try it with a knife, and if the flesh leaves the bone easily and flakes, it is done. A slice 1 inch thick should take 12 minutes. Drain and serve with egg sauce.

**Egg Sauce:** Melt 2 tablespoons of butter, add 2 tablespoons of flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, and a shake of pepper. Cook 1 minute, add 1 cup boiling water, 1 teaspoon of parsley, 1 teaspoon of lemon juice, and 1 hard-boiled egg chopped very fine.

**Baked Sablefish.**—Two pounds of fish cut into slices 1 inch thick. Place in well-buttered pan with 1 minced onion and 1 cup of water, sprinkle top with cracker meal, a little salt and paprika. Bake in covered pan 15 minutes, remove cover and brown well.

**Baked Sablefish.**—Put fish in baking pan with salt, pepper, and enough water to cover bottom of pan, adding a few drops of vinegar. Serve with stuffing and tomato sauce.

**Stuffing:** Take 1 loaf of baker's bread, pour ½ cup boiling water over it, squeeze dry, add 1 tablespoon chopped sage, 1 teaspoon chopped onion, salt and pepper to taste, 1 tablespoon butter and a little grated lemon rind. Bake in shallow pan until brown. Cut in squares and serve hot.

## An All-Star Cast of One

The presentation of plays, whole play, not just the interpretation of one character, is the career chosen by Miss Caryl Cook. And at present she is devoting herself to those two most delightful plays of Barrie's, "Peter Pan" and "The Little Minister." Without scenery or costume, she is succeeding in presenting all the scenes and the various characters so vividly that one can see it all, every detail complete in a perfect whole. As one who watched her give "The Little Minister" put it, she played it with an "all star cast of one."

"I always wanted to go on the stage," began Miss Cook, telling her representative of The Christian Science Monitor of this work she has taken up. "I started in giving readings, but how I did dislike having the term 'eloquentist' applied to me! I lived in a smallish, perhaps medium, sized town and there was no opportunity to study for the stage there; these readings were the best that I could do. After a while, I went away to a city in my own State to study dramatic art and, while there, I saw Maude Adams and her splendid company play 'Peter Pan.' She became my ideal actress at once and it was there that I acquired my ambition to play 'Peter Pan.'"

"Then I came to New York and studied for the stage. I devoted myself largely to the technique of the stage, to the stage business at first. But while I was studying I discovered so many drawbacks to my own enjoyment of such work that I gave up that first idea. Still I kept on studying and trying to find my own particular place and work. One day, when my teacher and I were talking over my career and wondering what would be the best thing for me to do, she asked me why I did not take up the interpretation of Shakespeare's plays. I told her that I would rather do 'Peter Pan' than anything I could think of. She was enthusiastic at once and said that that was just the thing for me. Soon Miss Adams and her company returned to New York, and I went several times to see her, studying all the parts, practically absorbing all the stage technique. I wanted to go about making people see 'Peter Pan' as the embodiment of youth, and the whole play in my words and gestures. I was eager to go all over the country, carrying 'Peter Pan' to those who might not have the privilege of seeing Miss Adams and her company, also to those who might have seen her but wanted to again, and would find pleasure in my interpretation, not only of her part, but of the parts of all the others. And it was the happiest day of my life when I was compared to her, for it seems to me that there is no one on the stage today who tries—and succeeds—as she does, in expressing youth and joy and freshness of thought, instead of going in for society and morality plays or melodrama."

"For my own part, I would rather do these Barrie plays, as I am doing them, than anything else on the stage, and there are so many places where Miss Adams and her company do not go in which people long to see 'Peter Pan' and 'The Little Minister' and welcome an interpretation of them so heartily. I love those plays so much that it is a great satisfaction and joy to be able to help others to enjoy them. That is one reason why I like to go away off to the small towns and villages, far from the route of theatrical companies. This means hard work, of course, this presentation of a whole play; it means the responsibility of every part, not merely one. But it is a pleasure to do it and, as I said, I would rather do these beautiful Barrie things than anything on the stage. Some day, though, I may want to do other plays, too; still, I doubt if I ever enjoy anything else so thoroughly as I do 'Peter Pan.' I think, perhaps, for that reason, to me very strongly, I expect to come back here to New York each year to study some new play, perhaps some current Broadway success.

"The field is large and uncrowded for such work as this, I feel; there are so many small rural communities where the really good plays seldom go, but where the people are just as eager as any others to see them. Those people give a hearty welcome to presentations of good things. And, not only there, but even in the larger places, I have found that the people who have seen the play itself are much interested in seeing it interpreted by one person. People are not so hard on the old-fashioned readings that used to be features of social entertainments, but they do enjoy hearing and visualizing for themselves really worth-while plays."

## The Latest Styles in Hair-Dressing

Low by day and high by night. That is, in brief, what the hair-dressers have to say of the new season's styles for the wearing of the hair. Going more into details, they elaborate that the effect of simplicity is sought in spite of that. The invisible part is a special feature. One popular arrangement is to part the hair on both sides over the temples and arrange this middle section so that it will loop well down over the middle of the forehead. Then it must be so carefully blended in with the rest of the hair that no sign of parting will be visible, and the whole twisted into an artistic knot low at the back of the head. There is an excellent reason for the popularity of this style of doing the hair: low in back, and that is that it helps hold the hair more securely, and, in these days of sport clothes and smart smart hats, that is a desirable service. The long popular center part will not, however, be completely done away with, for after all, becomingness is the first requirement.

Another apparently well-liked style is to draw the hair back from the middle of the forehead while pulling it

No better reason for the existence of an art institute can be given than its service to a community in reviving the beautiful handicrafts, in weaving, basketry, brass work, leather, jewelry, and silverware. Such is the record of many of the art institutes, and none holds a more enviable reputation for this kind of work than does the Chicago Art Institute. Here and there are its alumnae, working individually to bring out beauty and further the work of reviving these ancient arts. Some few attempts to group these workers have been made by settlements, clubs, and social workers, but few have been grouped as an allied industry, retaining the ideals and standards of beauty, yet making the experiment practical from a commercial standpoint. The most successful attempt from the artistic and industrial point of view has been made by a woman in the Middle West.

"I was trained in the Chicago Art Institute as a decorator. But I became discouraged with the constant introduction of inartistic ideas by those for whom I worked. I could not carry out my own ideals," said Mrs. Clara Barck Welles, who, besides being the one who first revived the interest in hand-wrought silverware in the United States, is a finished artist in all kinds of weaving, basketry, the making of stained glass windows and hand-wrought jewelry. "I felt I must bring out beauty through simplicity, and so my work in silver began."

While beginning, on a small scale, her silverware shop, one of the first ever owned and operated by a woman on an industrial scale, she helped the young women of her town to weave and make baskets. Mrs. Welles could efficiently encourage these women to express their love of the beautiful in these useful, yet beautiful, arts because she herself is a proficient weaver. One of the most artistic bits of her work was the cotton rug, made of the best grade of outing flannel, which was dyed in vegetable dyes and in which she made many experiments. At last she got a result from the loom, creditably near the work of the ancient weaver's art. The cloth was laid upon the grass at night, and left in the sun all day. She was able to find an old country weaver for the loom, and it was so with basketry. Some of the designs which she made were adapted from the Creole baskets, and made from willow twigs. In both her own village and in New England, she was instrumental in reviving and encouraging these industries.

While these are beautiful, yet in her metal work, in hand wrought silverware and jewelry, she has found her best work from an artistic and industrial standpoint. In the latter field, Mrs. Welles feels, lies a great mission for women. She fully believes and proves that industry and art need never be separated. In her large shops in Chicago, where her own designs are carried out by a large force of skilled workmen, she has proved this idea practical. The shops were first started in beautiful country surroundings, among trees and flowers, but the enlargement of her business made it seem practical to move them into the city. Yet here beauty seems her chief idea. Her shop in Chicago is not like a shop, but more like a beautiful art room. It is carpeted in gray velvet, the furniture covered in peach pink. The lining for the showcases is also pink. Instead of the usual conventional showcase for the window, is a large mahogany table, with a rare old pink velvet cover thrown over it. Here and there is a single piece of the hand-beaten silverware. The curtains are made of black and white silk, on hand looms, to bring out the idea of silver. Each of the few details which makes the artistic ensemble has the purpose of a setting for the beautiful pieces of jewelry and metal ware which this lover of the beautiful has designed and had made.

Every step of the process of the hand-beaten silverware and the hand-wrought jewelry, Mrs. Welles has taken herself. At first, she had only one silversmith. She designed, helped in the making, and shipped every piece. Then, as one and as another saw and recognized the artistic value of her work, the business so increased that she was obliged to enlarge and get more craftsmen. Now over her beautiful shop, in rooms as bright and attractive as practical for the work done, a score of skilled craft jewelers

## Woman and the Arts and Crafts

and silversmiths carry out her ideas. Everything is supervised by her. She converses with her German, Russian and French artists in their own language. By her idealism, she has been able to give these workers in the handicrafts work to do, in keeping with their skill and artistic ideals, and is thus helping to keep alive this beautiful channel of artistic expression.

Mrs. Welles stands alone among women who do just this industrial kind of art work on such a scale. None of her designs in jewelry are duplicated. She believes that each gem and each person has a style, and that this can be expressed. No machines are used in the production of this work. Her ideal is to bring out in enduring and beautiful form the character of each.

In the silverware, the artist's ideal has been to bring beauty of form without decoration, and the result has proved that silver is so beautiful in itself that it needs no adornment of any kind. The shapes are so varied and the possibilities of line so great that all the rhythm and grace of the Greek ideals, combined with the artist's own, have proved beyond dispute that beauty needs no embellishment.

There is a great field in precious and semiprecious stones into which Mrs. Welles has put her ingenuity and intense love of color, and in her hand-wrought jewels she has succeeded in giving an unusualness of setting to each stone, in all its varied moods, that shows the sympathetic touch of the artist. It needs a feeling for a stone, and understanding of its characteristics, to do this. Some stones, like some people, only meet to part. In no one branch of the work can the skill of the artist be brought out so surely as in the combination of stones. These old stones such as the sardonyx, jasper, and opal have played important parts in the world's history.

Some of the stones, like the topaz, sapphire with its many colors, the amethyst, the opal with its illusive

variations and moods, give to those who love them peculiar companionship and pleasure. Knowing this, the artist studies these feelings and tries to bring out, in the setting of gold or silver, a design that will embody what the stone carries with it. Only an artist knows that certain designs and lines express certain indefinable feelings to different persons. Her own innate love of the beautiful, and her appreciation of individual traits, can express this feeling for her patron. This Mrs. Welles believes to be the mission of the handicrafts. It is to her a step toward the expression of character in all home decoration, personal adornment, and civic beauty, for which she is working in her business, and in her large and varied civic interests which are all for the liberation of woman in social, civic, and domestic life, a campaign of education which will help women to be the apostles of beauty in industry, in the home surroundings, in the schools, and in dress. "The keynote of art," Mrs. Welles declares, is simplicity and beauty of line, and each person has an ideal of her own to be brought out in her home life, her social and civic life.

## Glass for the Table

Colored glass for the table is coming into favor again, and there is a great deal being shown these days which is really beautiful. For the dining room decorated in soft buff and browns, there are tall candle sticks of clear amber-colored glass, almost opalescent in tone. Tall ropes and little individual nut or onion dishes of the same add also to attractiveness of the table. For summer cottage dining room down gray, a set of glassware in rather light blue, somewhat resembling aquamarine, would be charming.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Standard

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the things which the world is badly in need of learning today, is the mistake of taking people to task for the offense of setting too high a standard. Now the setting of a high standard does not in the very least imply the casting of stones at those who fail to live up to it. But the taking of offense at the loftiness of a standard does imply not merely an unwillingness to attempt to live up to that standard, but even a certain irritation with those who do endeavor so to do. In Christian Science there cannot be any question that no standard is too high, and no effort to live up to it impractical. Mrs. Eddy has made this perfectly clear on page 192 of Science and Health, where she writes, "We are not Christian Scientists until we leave all for Christ." It is a hard saying, and it would be somewhat difficult for any student of Science and Health to find a higher standard to set before himself.

A standard after all is only that by which we measure uncertain quantities in order to make them exact. You measure corn and oil just as you measure silk or cotton in order to get your exact quart or your exact yard, as the case may be; and so you measure a man's profession of Christianity by the standard of the Christ, and then that you will find no higher standard, nor, indeed, any other by which to measure it scientifically. In plain English a man may claim to be a Christian in the proportion only in which he lets that Mind be in him which was also in Christ Jesus. Scholastic theology used to be content to measure a man's Christianity by his adherence to a particular creed. Protestant nonconformity accepted as a test his declaration of having found

salvation. But this was not and never has been the Gospel standard, and so the standard of Christianity. That standard is set forth, with exceeding clarity, again and again, in the New Testament. It is stated in the ability to do the works which Jesus the Christ did, and the definition is one which lifts the claim to Christianity, completely out of the vacuity of the emotions or the vagueness of mere assertion, into the exactness of scientific demonstration. Mrs. Eddy realized this, as it had never been realized since the days of primitive Christianity. She saw that it was impossible to be a Christian on any terms but those of the Bible. Therefore she demanded from her followers, in turn, a recognition of the Bible standard. She required that they too should preach the Gospel and heal the sick, not one or the other, but both. For the true Gospel cannot be preached without healing, any more than real healing can be accomplished without preaching. Therefore Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 358 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "The student who hears by teaching and teaches by healing, will graduate under divine honors, which are the only appropriate seals for Christian Science." This was surely as high a standard as that set by Jesus when he declared, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Now what were the works which Jesus did? He healed the sick, and raised the dead; walked on the water, and stilled the tempest; and then insisted that the ability to repeat these signs or miracles was the test of a man's belief. Neither the world of

the First Century, nor the world of the first nineteen centuries accepted or was ready to accept such a test. It was ready enough to do the preaching, but it drew the line at the healing. The standard was too high for it. So instead of making the effort to dismiss its own selfishness and sensuality, and to grow to the measure of the standard, it promptly lowered the standard. Healing it decided was only to be done by God or by those directly endowed by God. The deduction was distinctly unscriptural, but it shifted the responsibility off the shoulders of the dissenter. It, therefore, became so popular that, for centuries, it was the standard set by orthodoxy, and remained so until Mrs. Eddy was sufficiently unorthodox to demand a return to the Bible standard. "We are Christian Scientists," she wrote, on page 192 of Science and Health, "only as we quit our reliance upon that which is false and grasp the true."

Now did Jesus or did Mrs. Eddy discourage anyone in rejecting the standard of the senses for that of Science? Emphatically not. But they would have deceived their followers if they had accepted any standard less than that of Principle, God. You cannot, it is certain, make the demonstration of the nothingness of the flesh with anything less than the Mind of Christ, and that demonstration every one has eventually to make. Because this simple and fundamental fact is pointed out, it does not constitute a judgment on those who do not follow it, any more than Mrs. Eddy's statement that in order to be a Christian Scientist it is necessary to leave all for Christ, is a judgment on those who have not left all. The lusts of the flesh claim the student of Christian Science every moment of the day and night. But though he may not be free from them, it will not help him to overcome them, if he lowers his standard, and declares that a little indulgence in them is necessary to him in his stage of progress.

The fact is that we all know more, in one sense, than we are willing to put into practice; though, in another sense, we do not know it, or we should be willing. This really is the gulf between mere belief and scientific understanding. Even, however, when we know a thing, so to speak, imperfectly, we are not afraid to face all that it means, even though our demonstration may fall far short of it. It is then, and then only, that we accept the true and only standard which is the Christ.

## Charlotte Brontë's Dictum on Jane Austen

"My dear Sir—I own I was glad to receive your assurance that the Calcutta paper's surmise was unfounded." [That Thackeray had written a certain unfavorable critique of "Shirley."] "It is said that when we wish a thing to be true, we are prone to believe it true; but I think (judging from myself) we adopt with a still prompter credulity the rumor which shocks."

"The perusal of 'Southerly's Life' has lately afforded me much pleasure. The autobiography with which it commences is deeply interesting, and the letters which follow are scarcely less so, disclosing as they do a character most estimable in its integrity and a nature most amiable in its benevolence, as well as a mind admirable in its talent. Some people assert that genius is inconsistent with domestic happiness, and yet Southerly was happy at home and made his wife and children though he was a poet, but he loved them the better because he was a poet. He seems to have been without a taint of worldliness. London with its pomp and vanities, learned coteries with their dry pedantry, rather scared than attracted him. He found his prime glory in his genius, and his chief felicity in home affections. I like Southerly."

"I have likewise read one of Miss Austen's works—'Emma'—read it with interest and with just the degree of admiration which Miss Austen herself would have thought sensible and suitable. Anything like warmth or enthusiasm—anything energetic, poignant, heart-felt, is utterly out of place in commending these works; all such demonstration the authors would have met with a well-bred sneer, would have calmly scorned as outré and extravagant. She does her business of delineating the surface of the lives of genteel English people curiously well. There is a Chinese fidelity, a miniature delicacy in the painting. She ruffles her reader by nothing vehement, disturbs him by nothing profound. The passions are perfectly unknown to her; she rejects even a speaking acquaintance with that stormy sisterhood. Even to the feelings she vouchsafes no more than an occasionally graceful but distant recognition—too frequent converse with them would ruffle the smooth elegance of her progress. Her busi-

ness is not half so much with the human heart as with the human eyes, mouth, hands and feet. What she keenly, speaks aptly, moves flexibly, it suits her to study; but what throbs fast and full, though hidden . . . this Miss Austen ignores. She no more, with her mind's eye, beholds the heart of her race than each man, with bodily vision, sees the heart in his heaving breast. Jane Austen was a complete and most sensible lady, but a very incomplete and rather insensible (not senseless) woman. If this is heresy, I cannot help it. If I said it to some people (Lewes for instance) they would directly accuse me of advocating exaggerated heroics, but I am not afraid of your falling into any such vulgar error. "Believe me, yours sincerely, "C. Brontë."

## A Pastoral

Nature feels the touch of noon;  
Not a rustle stirs the grass;  
Not a shadow flecks the sky,  
Save the brown hawk hovering high;  
Not a ripple dims the glass  
Of the wide lagoon.

Darkly, like an armed host  
Seen afar against the blue,  
Rise the hills, and yellow-gray  
Sleeps the plain in cove and bay.  
Like a shining sea that dreams  
Round a silent coast.

From the heart of these blue hills,  
Like the joy that flows from peace,  
Creeps the river far below  
Fringed with willow, sinuous, slow . . .

'Neath the gnarled-boughed apple  
trees  
Motionless the cattle stand;  
Chequered cornfield, homestead white,  
Sleeping in the streaming light,  
For deep trance is o'er the land,  
And the wings of peace . . .

—George Essex Evans.

## Private Affairs

Of such mighty importance man is to himself and ready to think he is to others, without once making this easy and obvious reflection, that his affairs can have no more weight with other men than theirs have with him; and how little that is he is sensible enough.—Swift.

## The Brownings to Harriet Hosmer, 1854

(From Mr. Browning)

"Writing to you, dearest Harriet, is almost like breaking a spell and driving you away, or at least putting in evidence for the first time that you are really gone out of sight, out of hearing, out of reach. You won't then come in any more of a morning, or afternoon, in the old way? I can tell you, and you will believe it, I think, that often and often Ba and I have seen you, on the queer chair at the little end of the table, on the sofa, and in all old places of yours. . . . Come back to us at any distance of time and you'll see whether we love you less more it won't do to promise."

"What business had you to suppose we wanted those cups and spoons to remember you by? There I found them on my return that last morning; would not a flower or two have done as well? Should we not have kept them equally for your sake? We will keep these and think of you, however, and so will Penini, who told me out of his own head, this very morning (on hearing me say I was about to write) to thank you for his writing box, which he greatly delights in. He is very well, imaginative and noisy, and is gone this moment to give Isa the bene-

fit of his qualities. . . . How I wish I could see your little room and all that is in it. Do help me to see in some measure. Does the fillet you mention depend from the hand? or lie on the ground, perhaps? Do you draw from Teresa or any new model? Are you turning over in your mind the two Circé groups? . . . Will you, by the by, offer my true respects to Mr. Gibson, whom I had hoped to see here, and whose genius I am less than ever in danger of forgetting? In standing off a little from it (his genius) one sees its height better. You must tell me how his great work prospers, and if the Pandora is sketched yet. And how does your portrait get on, and is there anything else about Page that you can tell me? How does my picture look now? And, Hattie, how does your horse do, I must not forget that. . . . We see next to nobody, but make up a rare fire and get on a little with our work, more than when you were here, by a good deal, yet we would rather be idle and have you. Best remembrances to Leighton. I wish his picture all success from my heart.

"What of the Greek, now, pupil of mine? And what do you read or intend to read? Poetry, mind; and the

sketching once a day and inventing something, don't you remember? Oh! you will succeed, I know! . . . Good-bye, and God bless you, dearest Hattie. I shall leave the rest of the sheet to Ba, who will speak for herself.

"Yours ever,  
"ROBERT BROWNING."

(From Mrs. Browning)

" . . . How much too kind you were to think so of us. Penini was in ecstasy, and I wonder the hinges of his writing box haven't dropped off at this millionth time of opening and shutting. 'Really,' says he, 'I must say this is a really pretty present of dear Hattie's.' That was a soliloquy I happened to overhear. He has written various works since you left us, and the heroine of the last romance was 'Emily Susan' at your service! 'And we, do you fancy that we don't miss you? . . . Ah, well, when spring comes we shall have Hattie and the roses, and you will be as gladly welcomed by us all, in Paris, or London, where there is everybody, as here in Florence, where there is nobody. May God keep you.

"Your ever affectionate,  
"E. B. B."

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## In Milwaukee, Wisconsin

In 1843 Margaret Fuller made the Great Lake trip from Buffalo to Chicago," writes McMaster in his "History of the People of the United States," "stopped at Cleveland on the way, saw the Indians camped on the bank of the St. Clair River, and visited the wood-cutters on Manitoulin Island, where the steamer stopped for fuel, and on the evening of the sixth day reached Chicago." The prairie flowers, the walk along the lake shore, the bus-

tle of the place, the succession of new faces at the hotel table—everything pleased her. But the most picturesque sights were the lake steamers as they came panting in from their

marvelous journey, and the lines of Hoosier wagons in which the farmers who brought in produce camped just outside the city. When some popular steamer, as the Great Western, or the

## On the Road to Oodeypur

"In the days of the century's youth a drive of seventy-two miles would surely be regarded as a mere bagatelle, a summer day's pastime. But these are degenerate times, and for the moment we hesitated—only for the moment though; for not to see Oodeypur, 'the city of the sunrise,' would be not to see India, and our desire after her beauty prevailed. From Chitor, therefore, soon after sunrise, we started in a carriage which had been sent from Oodeypur the previous day," writes Sara H. Dunn in "Sunny Memories of an Indian Winter."

The contrariness of Indian daks, or posthorses, the writer says, "is only a matter of degree, and to get them to start from each succeeding stage is always a question of more or less time and persuasion. At Chitor our team were abnormally fractious and stubbornly resisted all the blandishments and beguiling arguments of their driver, who, in tones of earnest entreaty, exhorted his 'brothers,' for the sake of the gods, to proceed; at the same time begging them to 'take time to eat their breath if they so wished.' Suddenly, without reason, they darted forward, and then for many miles we went like the wind over an expanse of the wildest and wastest of country, a low sage-colored brushwood covering the ground as far as eye could reach. Ridges of rock and mounds of volcanic outline rose on this side and that, and acacia trees, isolated or in clumps, alone relieved the barrenness of the land. . . . The moon of the pink-crested ring-dove, the wall of the plover, and the occasional screech of a pea-fowl (Rajputana's own bird) were the only sounds we heard until the jingle of bells announced the approach of Her Majesty's mail embodied in two native runners, the man in front carrying the mail-bag suspended on a stick with a bunch of bells at the end of it, his companion following closely at his heels armed with a drawn sword. . . . A colony of saras (red-headed cranes) stalked pompously in the neighborhood of a small blue lake, and squirrels, striped black and yellow, scurried hither and thither among the rocks. Other signs of life there were none, except an occasional flock of goats with their herdsmen, and now

and again a line of supercilious looking camels."

"Then for forty miles of the way nothing could exceed the monotony of the country. Groups of oblong moroliths were stuck endways in the soil by the roadside, and the splashes of red paint with which they were bedaubed were evidence of their being objects of worship. Villagers we met tramping from one hamlet to another, the men carrying only their ineffectual-looking swords, and the women, clothed in saris of indigo blue and Indian red, invariably bearing whatever burden there might be to carry. These 'daughters of the sun,' even the squalidest of them, are even more reserved and exclusive than other Hindu women of their class, and those whom we met always went through the form of veiling their faces, taking care, however, to leave one eye available, of which they made exhaustive use."

"When within eight miles of Oodeypur we emerged from the jungle, and reached the mouth of a valley shut in by ranges of craggy hills on either side. Down the face of each range were built crenelated and bastioned walls which met at the base to be united by a great gateway which shut in the valley. A world of mystery seemed to lie beyond these walls, and as we passed under the heavily corbelled Bathi Pol, or Elephant Gate, the spiked domes of which stood open, we felt prepared for any marvels which might disclose themselves beyond. By degrees the jungle-clad hills lowered, and unfolded to the left of us a lake set in their midst like a gleaming sapphire. Then, still in the distance, at the extremity of the gorge, under the shadow of, and against the warm, black velvet background of the farthest range, we saw a city which lay piled up in a valley, a city of white palaces and with bastioned walls, so supremely fair that it seemed like a dream of enchantment."

"The grace and loveliness of Oodeypur is hard to describe. Why did not Sir Edwin Arnold visit it and tell the world in his vivid word painting of this fairest of cities? From the bazaars in town under their quaint arcades with corbelled pillars, to the palaces themselves, enthroned on the crest of their own ridge, with the intervening temple of Jagannath—rich in its frieze of elephants and its sculptured scrolls in bas-relief—you find a succession of pictures full of noble outlines and harmonious grouping."

## Frog Songs of April

"Among April sounds there is none more welcome to me than the voice of the little frogs' piping in the marshes," writes John Burroughs. "No bird note can surpass it as a spring token; and as it is not mentioned, to my knowledge, by the poets and writers of other lands, I am ready to believe it is characteristic of our [American] season alone. You may be sure April has really come when this little amphibian creeps up out of the mud and inflates its throat. We talk of the bird inflating its throat, but you should see this tiny minstrel inflate his throat, which becomes like a large bubble. Generally the note is very feeble

and only one voice will be heard, some prophet bolder than all the rest, or upon whom the quickening ray of spring has first fallen. . . . Soon, however, he lifts up his voice again with more confidence, and is joined by others and still others till in due time, say toward the last of the month, there is a shrill musical uproar, as the sun is setting, in every marsh and bog in the land. It is a plaintive sound, . . . but to the lover of the country it is a pure spring melody. The little piper will sometimes climb a shrub, to which he clings like a sailor to a mast, and sends forth his shrill call."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### "The New Religion"

It is absolutely impossible for anybody who knows anything about what is passing today in the trenches to shut his eyes to the fact that there is growing up, in those trenches, a new sense of religion, different vitally from the old orthodoxy. When, in the early days of the war, everybody was repeating the stories of the angels of Mons, the skeptic shook his head, and intimated that the delirium of the battlefield and the hospital was making itself felt in a way which might quite naturally be expected. Now it is not in the least necessary to accept the story of the angels of Mons in order to realize that the men who told those stories, and who intensely believed in them, were going through a mental process which the world has seen more than once, which it witnessed in the day when the prophet Elisha opened the eyes of his servant, in Dothan, so that he saw, "and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha," and which it witnessed again, centuries later, when Jeanne d'Arc was leading the troops of France against the English invaders.

What exactly the servant of Elisha, or Jeanne d'Arc, or the British soldiers at Mons actually saw matters, for the present purpose, nothing at all. The important thing is that, in a moment of extreme physical peril, and at a time when that physical peril had become nothing to them in proportion to the work which lay before them, which they conceived to be, in their various ways, the demonstration of the abiding power of Principle, all these people passed from a purely material outlook upon the world to some perception, possibly only their own materialized perception, but still some perception, of the spiritual forces behind the material phenomena. It is only in this way that history has ever been able to explain the ability of the human being to face and endure the hellish tortures of religious persecutions. The Roman girls, who were made up into torches which illuminated the garden of Nero, the Roman men, who were thrown to the lions in the amphitheater, faced the apparently insupportable suffering of the occasion with an indifference history has been forced to recognize. This indifference it has been prevented from dismissing as the mere aberglaupe of religious ecstasy imposing itself as history, by the fact that the same phenomenon has been seen throughout all ages and countries. It has been seen in the defiance of the demoniacal ingenuity of the Inquisition, as manifested in such horrors as the Virgin of Nuremberg, the rack, or the auto-da-fé, or of the long-drawn-out tortures of the Roman mines in Patmos, to which John was sent.

History, with no particular bias in favor of the sensational, searching systematically, deliberately, and unemotionally for the explanation of these things, confesses that the only way to explain them is by admitting that all these people must have been sustained by an inexplicable mental and spiritual concept, which so dominated the body as to make it unconscious of pain. Take the single example of Crammer. Crammer, so far as we know, must have been a physical coward, for he went to all lengths to try to save himself from the stake, yet when actually unable to avoid that fate he went calmly to his death, and, standing amidst the blazing fagots deliberately held his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, over the flame, that it might be the first part of him to perish.

It is perfectly obvious then that the cheap method of the skeptic, of sweeping away all evidence of the indestructible influence of the spiritual in human affairs, throughout the centuries, as a tissue of unsupported fiction and unlimited superstition, is itself as unhistorical and unscientific as any process could be. It is beyond question that, through the centuries, thousands of martyrs could never have faced the awful tortures, to which the orthodox sects have subjected them, in the name of Christianity, without the support of Truth. It is equally beyond question that the leaders of the so-called lost causes of the world must have been animated by something more vital than the mere excitement of a forlorn hope. This animating cause has always been the repudiation of success measured in the mere terms of matter; the insistence of freedom to think and freedom to act, which is itself based on a perception that man is born free, in a way very different from that dreamed of by Rousseau, in the famous opening sentence of "Le Contrat Social"; and a determination to pass, by what Tennyson terms the stepping-stones of their dead selves, those selves which are dead in trespasses and sins, to a higher realization of spiritual life.

No doubt, in the course of the centuries, mere sensual emotion has spent itself in mere sentiment and superstition, but this does not detract from the fact that in spite of the millions, throughout the centuries, who have mistaken the promptings of the senses for the inspiration of Spirit, the inspiration of Spirit has always been there for those with ears to hear and eyes to see, and that this inspiration is an absolute fact, capable of being demonstrated on the most absolute and scientific lines. What does anybody suppose animated Wyclif, arguing with the keen, intellectual logic of the greatest thinker of his day, before the ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome, in London? What does anybody suppose enabled Luther to stride up the great hall, at Worms, with the famous words, "Yes, in the name of God. In the name of God, forward!" What does anybody suppose enabled Tyndale to print his Bibles, shifting his presses as the sleuth hounds of the Inquisition succeeded in scenting them out, and carrying his life in his hands every hour of every day? There was nothing hysterically emotional in Wyclif's battle with the papal representatives in England; in Luther's controversies with the Dominicans in Germany; or in Tyndale's caustic flagellations of the opponents of the open Bible. What was behind all these men was a

perception of the fact, which they could not scientifically have explained, that, as Rousseau was later to declare, man was born free, and free for the scientific reason, hidden altogether from Rousseau, that Spirit is never at the mercy of matter.

Now it is this very perception, which, all unknown to those concerned, is penetrating the trenches today. Every one who has come in contact with these troops is astonished, and almost horrified, at first, by the new strain of, if it may be so termed, irreligious religion which is taking possession of them. Nothing like it has been seen since the Salvation Army brought the language of the slum into the church, and spoke of religious things in words which seemed blasphemous to the refinement and culture of convention. What is noticeable in the trenches is a recrudescence of this along new lines. The world has got familiar with the language of the Salvation Army hall, as it long ago grew used to the strange tongue of the Quakers, but the new tongue which men are speaking, in the trenches, is again unfamiliar to it, and the old conventionalism again recoils from the barbarity of phrase, and the volcanic naturalism of "the new religion." The army which made a patriotic ballad of "It's a long, long way to Tipperary" has made a religious ballad of

"O Death, where is thy sting-a-ling-a-ling?  
O Grave, thy victory?"

and yet, perhaps, there is more religion in the weird naturalism of those lines today, to the men with death ever before their eyes, than there ever was when they sang Baring Gould's famous hymn of "Onward Christian Soldiers," in the churches and chapels.

What do these lines, so extraordinary to the ordinary churchgoer, imply, except a realization of the fact that to the man facing death for what to him is Principle, death has no sting and cannot claim a victory? This Principle is only another name to him for God, and in his expression of that fact he sums up the religion of all the ages, a religion which came down to Wyclif and to Tyndale in the old Latin phrase, "In Domino confido"—In the Lord put I my trust.

### The Business Situation Reviewed

IMPORTANT events have followed each other in such rapid succession, of late, that the average man no sooner becomes reconciled to one occurrence of world-wide significance than something else of perhaps equal magnitude takes place. There has been one big wave of events after another, and yet the business world moves along majestically, apparently taking little notice of these unprecedented developments. Seemingly it has become shock proof.

Although it is believed that the United States is on the brink of war, the crisis has been approached without the semblance of panic, or even trepidation. Financially and industrially, a country could hardly be better fortified than is the United States at the present time. It is in a state of preparedness, in this respect, such as none of the belligerent countries of Europe approached prior to the beginning of hostilities.

A great deal has been said about the acceleration of business, should the United States enter the conflict. The fact is that most industrial institutions have been operating at full capacity for many months, and have sufficient business on their books to keep them busy throughout the remainder of the year, even though no more new orders should be received. Labor is very scarce, and the call for enlistments is certain to emphasize this situation. That business can expand to any great extent in the circumstances seems impossible, unless employees generally, through patriotic motives or otherwise, determine to increase their efforts toward producing greater output. That this can be done there seems to be no question.

The United States will soon be in the market for a big Government loan. Should that Nation engage in war, other loans will follow, and bankers are even now preparing to handle the financing. It will mean still higher rates for long-term money, and probably a further decline in gilt-edged bond prices. It is believed that the United States could float a billion-dollar loan to start with, if necessary, without the least disturbance to the country's finances, so great is the abundance of money. The country's natural resources are so extensive that it is generally believed it could undergo a long war. Many people think, however, that the entrance of the United States into the conflict would speedily bring hostilities to a close.

### Attitude of Mexico

A GREAT deal of "information," some of which may be trustworthy, but most of which assuredly is not, has recently found its way into circulation. To a large degree it has to do with the attitude of the Government of Mexico toward the United States, especially with reference to the relations existing between the latter and Germany. There is, of course, a basis for much speculation on the subject. The Zimmermann note is fresh in the public memory. It is no secret that Germany has used money freely, for purposes best known to itself, across the southern border of the United States. It is a matter of common knowledge that there has been a great exodus of Germans from the United States to Mexico since the severance of diplomatic relations between Washington and Berlin. There is seeming authority for the statement that German money has recently been flowing into the vaults of German-owned banks in Mexico City. It is not improbable that Germans in Mexico, as reported from Torreón, by way of Washington, are drilling and apparently preparing for military service. Considering all the circumstances, it may be true that Germans who have migrated to Mexico, during the last few weeks, have been seen in Juarez, and at other points, wearing the Carranza uniform, and that some of these men are officers.

But it remains to be established that the Carranza Government is a party to, or even cognizant of, any plot or conspiracy between Germans and Mexicans with the purpose of bringing about a clash between these two American republics. Credence can be given to reports of

President Carranza's intention of breaking with the United States and siding with Germany, in the event of a declaration of war against the latter by the former, only by assuming that he has greatly changed, or that something has greatly changed him in these later months. That he consented to act as a mouthpiece for Germany, or its friends, when he sent to Washington his recent proposal for the suspension of the exportation of munitions may be admitted, but, in admitting it, the fact must not be lost sight of that his Government has been in need of accommodations which German bankers in Mexico City could grant him, and in return for which he could afford to do them so small a favor as to send in their behalf a proposal to Washington which he was quite certain Washington would promptly reject.

President Carranza, ever since assuming the leadership of the Constitutionalists, has had problems and troubles of his own. He has been compelled to do some very fine balancing in order to satisfy conflicting interests in his own country. He has been compelled to appear, at times, in anything but a friendly temper toward the United States. But let it be said for him now, no matter what must be said of him tomorrow, that, so far as the public of the United States has been made aware, he has never been charged by the Government at Washington with deceit or treachery.

### In Days of War

HAS the world been so busy in making history in the last two and a half years that it has not had time to write it? It seems so, because if ever time was ripe for the appearance of a great national ballad, this is the time. Nevertheless nothing of the kind comes, nor indeed anything remarkable in the way of poetry. In the peaceful camps and barracks of the British Isles during the spring and summer of 1914, "Tipperary" was a universally sung ditty. Its genial, inconsequent words, fitting closely and attractively to a light, easy melody, had won their way quickly into favor, and were sung everywhere, in barracks, on the cricket ground, on the route march, and on maneuvers, until, anywhere within earshot of a military station, the words became something of a burden. Later on, however, when the towns and the country roads echoed to the "long, long way to Tipperary" as regiment after regiment passed, marching at midnight to the troop train waiting to take it to the coast, or, as "it's a long way to go" was shouted along the quays or from the decks of departing vessels, vessels laden with that "first hundred thousand," it assumed a new significance. "Tipperary" became the hymn of a country going to war. It was a makeshift, but it was at hand, and the phrasing of it fell wonderfully into line with the feeling of the hour. "Tipperary" was heard on the Marne and at Mons, it helped to lighten the stress of those early days, it leaped those long nights, weeks indeed, of endurance, when the small army itself, knew, as no one else did, that the issue of the day, as far as the British Empire was concerned, depended on its effort, because no reinforcements were possible. The entire army was already in the field. And so "Tipperary" acquired fame, it found the time and the place—it was there, "to do its humble or its splendid share," like many a heart that it served to cheer. It will be remembered with gratitude for the part it played. It was merely pre-war doggerel utilized in sudden necessity. For a great poem forged in the heat of the furnace we look in vain.

One such was the "Marseillaise," the greatest, perhaps, of all patriotic songs, and the most tragic, torn as it was from its own cause and appropriated as the voice and child of the Terror. Rouget de Lisle, a royalist officer, its author, shuddering to hear his own words shouted from every town and village as he fled from France before the rising tide of the Revolution, when crossing the Alps asked his guide the name of the song that all were singing, and was told the "Marseillaise." So he learned its name and its destiny. The Marseillaise going to rekindle the fire of the Revolution, sang the new marching song as they traversed France, and the French heard in its music the regular beat of feet of thousands, the rustle of flags, the fall of the hatchet and the joy of victory.

"Allons, enfants de la Patrie.  
Le jour de gloire est arrivé."

They christened it the "Marseillaise."

Under the impulsion of a sudden inspiration Rouget de Lisle had composed it in a single night. Leaning over his clavichord he played and sang, alternately, as the words came. In the early morning he awoke. All had been sung, nothing written. In a frenzy lest they were forgotten, he wrote down the great ballad of the country. Perhaps nothing but a furnace twice heated could have brought it forth.

It is, certainly, a long way from "Tipperary" to the "Marseillaise," and although not so far from the "Marseillaise" to "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," it is down quite a different turning. For "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" does not lead on to freedom with foot-steps dipped in blood, its music is not, like that of the "Marseillaise," an accompaniment to the rattle of the tumblers through the streets of Paris. It is the emotion of a people, committed to an unselfish purpose, finding voice. Every one knows that it was written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, after witnessing a review where Lincoln was present, and with the tune of "John Brown" ringing in her ears. She heard the words, coming, as Rouget de Lisle heard the "Marseillaise," in the middle of the night, and she rose from sleep to write them down. They express her thought as she watched the troops pass by, and the inspiration that awakened in her:—

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:  
His truth is marching on."

The words keep time with the tune. They have a tramp in them:—

"I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;  
They have built Him an altar in the evening dews and damps."  
The "Glory, glory Hallelujah" of "John Brown" is left

out, but the rhythm at the end of the verses, and the words "Since God is marching on" are reminiscent of it. There is nothing to compare with this for beauty among the great patriotic songs.

As the world today is unfruitful of epics, it might be well for the armies to appropriate a song of the past. Although worn "threadbare 'gainst the hearts of men" the old words lose none of their splendid fire. The "Marseillaise" is today the battle song of France. It is sung on the march and in the trenches with all of its old force, patriotism, and fervor, but with none of the old brutality. Might not "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" go forth again? The spirit of the hymn is already with those men who know they fight for the freedom and the liberty of the world, for, in fact, "the coming of the Lord":—

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment-seat;  
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant my feet!  
Our God is marching on."

### Notes and Comments.

THE appeal to patriotism which is now heard in all parts of Canada, where efforts to recruit regiments for duty across the seas are as successful as they are persistent, reminds one of similar efforts, both in the North and in the South, during the war between the States. Now, as then, it is interesting to observe, the women are often the first to catch and the last to lose the patriotic inspiration. It is related, for instance, that in the Dominion, recently, a young man was complaining, in the presence of a woman of his acquaintance, of the high cost of shoes, whereupon the lady advised him to wear tan shoes and let the Government pay for them.

IN HIS recently published book, "Shrewsbury Fables," Mr. Cyril Alington, until recently headmaster of Shrewsbury, but now headmaster of Eton, has written many delightful passages. Who that has ever known any one of the great public schools of England, or has ever sat at an open window looking out on a college quad of a summer evening, will not understand the recollection which lies behind this impression: The writer hears "a funny mixture of a lot of sounds. There was the noise of the mowing machine going in the summer, and the tap of the ball against the bat at the nets, and the trees waving about in the wind, and the rooks shouting on the top of them, and the sound of the choir practice coming from the Chapel, and a few dogs barking here and there."

SOME of the headmaster's book is in verse, and the verse is no less welcome than the prose. Thus the poem of Polymathes, the Shrewsbury boy of the Tudor days shows that the cherished tradition of the English public school was the same 400 years ago as it is today. Says Polymathes:

These be the rules that are taught in schools  
Since first my days began:  
To learn to serve ere you learn to rule;  
Not to serve yourself, but to serve the school;  
And he that keepeth them not is a fool,  
As I am a learned man!

THE American Can Company, quite naturally, finds itself poorly equipped for supplying the demands upon it for the product it is supposed to be prepared to furnish in unlimited quantities. Last year this company converted several of its plants into munition factories, besides equipping additional establishments for the manufacture of shrapnel. Now, it is said, a shortage of sheet metal threatens to send the price of cans skyward, with little prospect that the demand can be met at any price. But the United States Government takes another, and a very sensible, view of the situation. It promises to see that there is no lack of raw materials, and intimates that it expects the cans to be manufactured, shipped, and used.

IT WAS a year ago, at the famous Lyons Fair, that a national book congress was decided upon. And now, in the venerable Sorbonne, the actual inauguration ceremony has been performed by the President of the French Republic. That the idea should thus have taken shape in the midst of a great war is principally due to two men, M. Pierre Decourcelle, the president of the Société des Gens de Lettres, and M. Louis Hachette, the president of the Cercle de la Librairie. Both from the literary and the technical points of view they are convinced that the production of books is too eminently a national characteristic not to be fostered by all the initiative, ingenuity, taste, and genius of which the French author and publisher are capable.

CRIMES committed by persons under the influence of liquor would be less frequent, and there would be fewer pleas for judicial leniency on the ground of intoxication, if statements such as Dr. Katharine B. Davis, chairman of the Parole Commission of New York City, makes to attorneys and friends of the accused, were heeded and more often put in practice. To those persons who seek to have a just sentence lightened by attributing the crime to the use of liquor she says: "On the contrary, instead of excusing this man because he was drunk, I feel that he was twice culpable—first, for being so drunk that he didn't know what he was doing, and, second, for the thing he did."

RESPONSIBILITY for a full-page advertisement setting forth that "Woman Suffrage Means High Taxes," and having at its foot the inscription, "This Advertisement Paid For by Popular Subscription Among Patriotic Iowans," which appeared last winter in certain Iowa publications, has, it is now learned, been fully assumed by a Des Moines organization which is opposed to the enfranchisement of women. It is denied by this organization, for itself and for other Iowa antisuffrage organizations, that the liquor interests contributed a dollar to their cause, and it is hardly necessary to say that this denial will be accepted, promptly and gladly, by all those who were misled into thinking that, even in a single stance, patriotic Iowans could be induced to have any in common with the liquor traffic.